FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2852.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1785.

To the FREEMEN *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

IT is poſſible for a people to be ſo inattentive to the preſervation of their *civil* and *religious liberties*, that artful and deſigning *rulers*, taking advantage of their ſupineneſs, may endanger the loſs of *them*. The duty and intereſt of every good citizen, therefore, is to watch over thoſe whoſe exiſtence and emolument depend on betraying them; for if the people do not look with a jealous care and anxiety on their own *concerns*, who will undertake to do their buſineſs for them? The anſwer appears plain,—*tyrants*. What hope then remains, that thoſe liberties will be ſecure one moment longer, than the opportunity offers for thoſe *tyrants* to deſtroy them.—A writer, who was an attentive obſerver of the actions of men in power, declares that an "An independent *whig* ſcorns all implicit faith in the State, as well as the Church. The authority of names is nothing to him, he judges all men by their actions and behaviour, and hates a *knave* of his own party, as much as he deſpiſes a *fool* of another. He conſents not that *any man, or body of men*, ſhall do what they pleaſe, as he never ſaw much *power* poſſeſſed without abuſe; and he takes it upon him to *watch* thoſe that have it, and to acquit or expoſe them, according as they apply *it* to the good of their country, or to their own wicked purpoſes."—

Sentiments of this import ſhould be written in indelible characters on the heart of every generous Pennſylvania *Whig*. And it muſt grieve them to find, that, by art and induſtry, a ſucceſſion of *pretended patriots* are working themſelves into places of public truſt and conſequence, either for their own immediate emolument, or to deprive their fellow-citizens of their invaluable privileges, one after the other.

That it is the ſituation of Pennſylvania, no man has boldneſs enough to deny. Even the *Council of Cenſors*, in their *milk* and *water* report on the proceedings of the *Aſſembly*, ſay, "there are innumerable and multiplied breaches made by *them* in the conſtitution." And although they have ſlightly touched on a few of the grievances, they have nevertheleſs paſſed with an ignominious ſilence over many others, of a malignant and dangerous tendency----inſtead of enquiring whether "the guardians of the people had aſſumed, or exerciſed, *other* or greater powers than they were entitled to by the conſtitution; whether the *public taxes* have been juſtly laid and collected in all parts of the commonwealth; in what manner the public monies have been diſpoſed of; whether the people have been *abridged of any of their privileges*, and enjoy an equal repreſentation; and to recommend the repealing ſuch laws as have been enacted contrary to the principles of the conſtitution, and making ſuch as are neceſſary for the preſervation of the rights and happineſs of the people." Had the *Cenſors* made theſe enquiries, they would have done their duty; but after having met ſome months and received ſeveral thouſand pounds in wages, they cloſed their *negative Council* with paſſing only a ſingle poſitive cenſure, which was for granting a ſmall ſum to diſpoſſeſs the New-England gentry, in their violent poſſeſſion of lands within the limits of Pennſylvania.

Since it appears the *Cenſors* did not do the duty the public expected from them--ſince the "innumerable breaches" they allude to are ſtill exiſting in the conſtitution, and the legiſlature are encreaſing *them*, by making *additional* laws incompatible with the civil and religious liberties of the people----and ſince the government is in the hands of men *unfriendly to juſtice*, and the conſtitution—the people have a right to take ſuch meaſures as may redreſs thoſe *grievances*, and promote their own ſafety and happineſs. As all officers of government, whether Legiſlative or Executive, are ſervants to the people, they are at all times accountable to them. To ſhow wherein the people are more immediately aggrieved, it may be neceſſary to place them in one view.

1ſt. What are become of the enormous ſums of £.20,996,993 2 7 Continental currency, £.367,281 0 0 State money, and £.745,297 15 0 Specie, which were aſſeſſed on the inhabitants for defraying the expences of the late war?

2d. Why are parts of the ſtate favoured in the diſcharge of their proportion of the taxes, while other parts have been obliged to pay their full quotas?

3d. Why are *taxes* to be multiplied and entailed on the ſtate for an age to come?

4th. Why are the lands belonging to the ſtate (which, if judiciouſly diſpoſed of, would not only diſcharge the *public debts*, but *raiſe a fund* for future contingencies) allowed to be given away, or bartered to *ſpeculators for ſoldiers certificates?*

5th. Why are upwards of 40,000 *freemen* diſfranchiſed of their natural, inherent and unalienable rights?

6th. Why are they not admitted to a repreſentation in Legiſlation, and otherways made partakers of the common benefits reſulting from this government, which by the conſtitution is declared to be free?

7th. Why are all the offices of truſt or honor committed to men, not only of the ſame religion (to the excluſion of moſt all others) but of the *ſame family*, and cemented by the ties of blood?

8th. Why, in time of peace with *foreign States*, are we tyrannized over by *domeſtic Enemies?*

9th. And why are not *thoſe Enemies* to the peace, ſecurity and happineſs of the people, brought to Juſtice?

Theſe are queſtions of high importance to the well being of the ſtate, and to which the people, by the conſtitution, have a right to ſatisfactory anſwers and redreſs.

There may be *ſome people* not deſirous of having theſe grievances inveſtigated, as they probably will be found *conſpicuous criminals* in creating them. To accuſe them before they are heard, may not be juſt or impartial; but the *characters* moſt likely to be impeached, are by their *actions* already condemned. Having no property of their own, and ſharing no part of the burthens of the ſtate, *like ſturdy beggars*, they are living on the *ruin* of their fellow-citizens, or by accidental chances in the wheel of fortune.

On the whole, if the *compact* that ought to ſubſiſt between the *rulers* and *ruled* is not to be ſupported—If dominion is uſurped, contrary to the natural and abſolute rights of mankind, which allows every *man liberty of conſcience, liberty of his perſon*, and *controul over his own property*---If the arm of government, which was made for the protection of public rights, and of individuals in the enjoyment of thoſe *abſolute rights*, is not conſtitutionally upheld---If the people cannot have juſtice done them for the *public wrongs*—they have a right to appeal to the firſt principles that formed them into ſociety, and, when lenient meaſures will not redreſs *them*, *they* may at laſt exerciſe thoſe *powers and means*, by which America and her ſons were *lately* made free.

January 27, 1785. CATO.

To be LETT for eleven Years,

On an improving LEASE,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between the Germantown and Frankford roads, three miles from the Court-houſe, containing 130 acres, 12 acres of which are watered meadow, 20 woodland, and the remainder ſuitable for tilling. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

AN excellent FARM, in Lower Merion, 11 miles from the Court houſe, in Philadelphia. It is well calculated for grazing or tending the markets, as it contains above 60 acres of watered meadow, and near 200 acres of cleared upland, in good heart.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION, ſituated at the corner of Turner's Lane and Germantown road, containing 60 acres, a conſiderable proportion of which is watered meadow, and the upland produces very good graſs, and having an excellent ſpring-houſe, renders it very ſuitable for a dairy. This place may be entered on immediately. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. ¶

WHEREAS THOMAS PROCTER, Eſq; High ſheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at the Court-houſe, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates, real and perſonal, of Benjamin Eaſtburn, Collector of the townſhip of Upper Merion, and Robert Craig, Collector of the townſhip of Blockley, for the balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, That a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the Court-houſe, on the 18th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Benjamin Eaſtburn and Robert Craig, Collectors, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates; otherwiſe warrants will then be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
Philadelphia, JOHN BROOKE, } Commiſſioners.
Feb. 1, 1785. JOHN BAKER,

PURSUANT to an Order of an Orphan's Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, by the ſubſcribers, on MONDAY, the 28th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT famous SEAT, where the celebrated Doctor Witt, formerly lived, now in the poſſeſſion of Lydia Warner, widow, ſituate in Germantown, on the north-eaſterly ſide of the main-ſtreet thereof, containing about 57 acres of LAND, part thereof being good watered meadow, part woodland, and the remainder good paſture and arable land. There is on ſaid premiſes fronting the ſaid ſtreet, a large elegant ſtone houſe, three ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a large piazza and kitchen adjoining the ſame; a good ſtone barn, and chair-houſe, a well of good water near the houſe, likewiſe a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring. Late the eſtate of CHRISTOPHER WARNER, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

Jan. 27, 1785. JOHN LEIBERT,)
JOHN HUSTON,) Adminiſtrators.
† LYDIA WARNER, widow.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 26th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of Admiral Warren, on the Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 131 acres and three quarters, adjoining land of John Griffith, Lewellyn Davis, and others. There are upon the premiſes two good dwelling houſes, with two rooms on a floor, large barn, commodious ſtables, and ſundry other convenient buildings, all in good order; 10 acres of excellent watered meadow made, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence; a good bearing orchard, with a great variety of excellent fruit; about 50 acres of plough-land, the remainder is woodland, principally white and black oak, cheſtnut, hickory, &c. a great part of which is large and very ſuitable for ſhip building, ſtaves, and many other valuable purpoſes, being about two miles from a landing on Schuylkill, and a ſhort mile from a ſaw mill. The land is well known to be equal in quality to any in the county, and within a convenient diſtance of market.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may veiw the farm any time before the day of ſale, by applying to GEORGE RORK, on the premiſes. But a very ſmall part of the money is wanting; the purchaſer may have a long credit for the remainder, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Jan. 21, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC VAUGHAN, late of Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber, within four weeks from the date hereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

Firſt Month 24, 1785. JESSE ELLIS, Executor ¶

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, containing 75 acres, bounded by lands of Abraham Robinſon, Iſaac Ford and others; this land abounds with white oak timber fit for ſawing. Late the eſtate of John Ford, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. one full and equal half part in 40 acres, part cleared land, and part timber. Late the eſtate of Thomas Collins and William Smith, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 11th of February next, a Meſſuage, now occupied as a public houſe, with 90 acres of land, beautifully ſituated for a view of the river Delaware, bounded by lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the townſhip of Ridley; the ſale to be opened on the premiſes at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. Late the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and 104 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, bounded by lands of Michael Frites, Jeremiah Andrews and others; now occupied as a public houſe, known by the name of the White Horſe; the ſale to open on the premiſes at the hour above mentioned. Late the eſtate of John Bryan, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of four o'clock, P. M. at the White Horſe, near the premiſes, a Lot of Woodland, containing ſeven acres and three quarters, well timbered, adjoining lands of Benjamin Paſchall and others. Late the eſtate of Jacob Rudolph, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jarrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others. Late the eſtate of John Robinſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed by the Commiſſioners of the county, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 236 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, taken in execution as the eſtate of Patrick Mulloy, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moor, deceaſed, Patrick Anderſon and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and ſtabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; alſo two good bearing orchards, two ſpring-houſes, with never-failing ſprings of water, about 70 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and paſture land. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown, Philadelphia county. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not ſold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 29, 1785. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Man, named ALEXANDER PORTER, 20 years of age, dark brown hair, lately cut, a down ſouer look, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on and took with him a new felt hat, a full ſuit of home made cloaths, light coloured wooden buttons on the coat, horn ditto on the jacket and breeches, three old ſhirts, ſtriped trowſers, copperas and white, one pair white ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair ribbed grey ditto, two good axes. It is ſuppoſed that he went in company with a James Johnſton, lately from Ireland, a freſh looking fellow, has a ſore leg; it is probable that they will change their cloaths and names. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BOYD.

Sadſbury, Cheſter county, January 25, 1785. ¶

THERE is now confined in the Work-Houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following perſons, on ſuſpicion of being RUN AWAY SERVANTS,---viz. WILLIAM AGER, a boy of 14 years of age, ſays he belongs to John Matthews, near Harris's Ferry, on Suſquehanna.

ALLEY ANSLEY, ſays that ſhe belongs to Richard Kain, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington.

JAMES BAWSWORTH, a Negro Man, ſays that he came from Bartlett county, in Virginia, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, ſays that he was born free.

TOM, a Negroe Man, ſays that he belongs to Robert Peoples, in Shippen's town, in Cumberland county.

The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, in ſix weeks after date. CLEMENT SMITH, Keeper

Jan. 29, 1785. of the Work-Houſe.

An ALARM *to the Inhabitants of Pennſylvania.*

FRIENDS and Fellow-Citizens,----you who have riſqued every thing that is dear for the preſervation of your liberty and property, beware leſt you ſurrender both where you the leaſt expect it. You have ſeen a law publiſhed for conſideration, for funding the public debt, and it becomes the duty of every good citizen to enquire and ſearch into its nature. You are therein to be taxed £76,945 17 6 per annum for twenty-five years, to ariſe out of your eſtates, and £123,932 per annum to come out of your pockets, by duties on goods imported, and ſundry other modes pointed out in the act, which duty, paid by the merchant on importation, muſt aſſuredly be added to the price of the goods when you buy them, and moſt probably the charge will be enlarged; ſo that, ultimately, the conſumer will inevitably pay the ſaid duty, and the merchant's commiſſion for advancing the money. For what think you is this enormous demand of above £200,000 made? To pay the arrears of your officers and ſoldiers, and to your citizens who furniſhed neceſſaries for the war! No.---Thoſe men, unfortunately for them, diſheartened by neglect, and deceived by artifice, have generally ſold their right to a ſett of ſpeculators for about one tenth part their value, who are now worrying you to provide funds to pay them an intereſt upon the whole original debt, and are leaving no means uneſſayed to extort it from you. Report ſays, that even ſome of the members of Aſſembly are deep in the meaſure. I contend that no man, who holds a ſingle certificate by purchaſe, hath a right to give a vote on a queſtion of ſuch magnitude. I call on you, gentlemen of the Aſſembly, to be deliberate in your proceedings, and not to hurry this bill through the Houſe in the early part of the ſeſſion, before you have heard the ſenſe of your conſtituents on the matter. Your receſs has been too ſhort to obtain their opinions---not a hundredth part of them in the country, I will venture to aſſert, ever ſaw the law. To rivet a tax of £200,000 per annum on the people for *twenty-five years* expreſs, and moſt probably *for ever*, is too ſerious an undertaking to become the work of a moment. The tax you now have in contemplation will require more than one half of the annual value of all the eſtates in Pennſylvania, and this to be applied to the emolument of a very few individuals, who have never paid or furniſhed a compenſation for it.

When the Proprietary eſtate was taken from them by government, the reaſon aſſigned was, that it gave an influence which would be ruinous to the liberties of Pennſylvania; and yet I find their whole eſtate was never rated higher in the provincial aſſeſments than £13 666 per annum, for which they paid a tax of £1024 11 1. Now, if this eſtate of £13666 per annum was deemed too dangerous to be veſted in a family, the greater part of whom reſided in England, and to whom I have been well informed not more than £12,000 was ever remitted in any one year, when all the heirs were reſidents in England; how much more dangerous muſt it be to the liberties of the people, to have (not £13,666 per annum) but near £200,000 per annum at the diſpoſal of a few men who have bought up the certificates and public ſecurities, and who will unite together as a firm band, firſt in ſupport of their own intereſt, and then to avail themſelves of that power and influence, which will neceſſarily be derived from ſuch an enormous ſum annually drawn from the ſweat and labor of their countrymen. Let this law be once eſtabliſhed, and adieu to the liberties of Pennſylvania.

You hear them cry up *public faith*----that public faith muſt be preſerved at all events----that the preſent poſſeſſor of a final ſettlement, or any other public ſecurity, is entitled to the whole conſideration, as juſtly as the firſt holder------that if we deſtroy public faith in this inſtance, we ſhall be ruined for ever as a nation.----I aſk, what new charm exiſts in public faith now, more than four years ago?----what is become of *depreciation?*----is it a word whoſe ſound has ceaſed to vibrate in *your* ears, or is it only to be known and felt by thoſe poor fellows, who, after having ſpilt their blood in defending your liberties, have been compelled by ſtern neceſſity to alienate their certificates for one tenth of their value?----If every public ſecurity and pledge was to be put on the ſame footing, I ſhould not have a word to ſay. No man honors public faith, or execrates public wrong, more fervently than I do. *Equal juſtice* is my motto, and with this I wiſh to live and die. But, my fellow-citizens, you are not to confine your attention to theſe later tranſactions of our revolution. In order to judge of the true merits of this grand ſubject, the public faith, you muſt take a retroſpective view of public meaſures. Public juſtice will ever remain invariably the ſame, and the legiſlature who ſhall dare to adminiſter it partially muſt be viewed with horror, and deſerve the contempt and indignation of every virtuous man in the world. Let us remember, when we entered on the war our funds were ſo inadequate, that we were neceſſarily compelled to purſue the practice of other nations, and anticipate our taxes. This we effected, by ſtriking and emitting large ſums in paper, which all were enjoined to receive under heavy penalties. Your patience, my fellow-citizens, may perhaps be treſpaſſed on during my diſcuſſion of this ſubject; but it is of ſuch magnitude, both to ourſelves and poſterity, that I conjure you to ſit down calmly to the inveſtigation. It is neceſſary that we look over the laws which have paſſed from time to time on the ſubject of paper money, and note as we go along the true value from time to time, as eſtabliſhed afterwards by a ſcale of depreciation, until it reached 75 for one; after which time I ſhall make uſe of what is called the merchants ſcale.

Jan. 29, 1777, A law paſſed to oblige all perſons to receive old reſolve money and old loan-office money, together with the dollar emiſſions of Congreſs, in payment of all debts, equal to gold and ſilver---*depreciation* one and an half for one.

March 20, 1777, Two hundred thouſand pounds was emitted by Aſſembly, and made legal tender---*depreciation* two for one.

Dec. 23, 1777, Old loan-office money directed to be received for diſcharge of mortgiges, and ſo to continue during the whole time of payment of the annual quotas---*depreciation* four for one.

Jan. 2, 1778, All kinds of goods were made ſeizable at limitted prices, to be paid for in continental money, valuing wheat at 12s. per buſhel, and other things in the ſame proportion----*depreciation* four for one.

March 23, 1778, All the old paper money was declared null and void, and directed to be exchanged at the treaſury for continental---*depreciation* five for one.

April 1, 1778, Prices of goods again limitted, viz. wheat at 12s. and other things in proportion---*depreciation* ſix for one.

May 25, 1778, Limitation of prices ſuſpended---*depreciation* five for one.

Sept. 1778, Act for ſeizing goods repealed---*depreciation* five for one.

April 3, 1779, All ſurplus proviſion made ſeizable at appraiſed prices---*depreciation* ſeventeen for one.

April 5, 1779, Hard money prohibited being uſed in buying and ſelling, or renting houſes or lands, under penalty of forfeiture of the value ſo agreed for---*depreciation* ſeventeen for one.

Oct. 8, 1779, All goods bought in the ſtate were to be ſold at no higher advance than 25 per cent. on the price paid for the ſame, under ſevere penalties---*depreciation* thirty for one.

Oct. 9, 1779, Wheat and flour again made ſeizable at appraiſed prices, for a particular ſervice, the Commiſſioners to have four dollars per barrel commiſſions, and 12 dollars per day---*depreciation* thirty for one.

Nov. 7, 1779 Fees of officers of government made payable in wheat, valuing a buſhel at 10s.---*depreciation* thirty-eight and an half for one.

March 1, 1780, Lands granted to ſoldiers, not to pay tax during life, if *unalienated*---*depreciation* ſixty-one for one.

March 23, 1780, Wheat made ſeizable, and payable in iſland money, about to be emitted, equal to gold and ſilver.

March 25, 1780, One hundred thouſand pounds State-Iſland money ſtruck, to be redeemed in four years by ſale of the iſland and other public ground, not made legal tender in all caſes----*depreciation* ſixty one for one.

May 31, 1780, Tender of continental money ſuſpended, except for all contracts made ſubſequent to Nov. 1, 1779, when it was thirty eight and an half for one---*depreciation* fifty-nine for one.

June 1, 1780, The act for redeeming bills of credit recites the act of Congreſs of 18th March, for reduction of continental money to forty for one---*depreciation* ſixty one and an half for one.

Dec. 19, 1780, Continental ſtate money declared legal tender, under penalty of forfeiture of the ſum for the firſt offence, and impriſonment during the war for the ſecond, and loſs of one half of the offender's real and perſonal eſtate---*depreciation* ſeventy-five for one.

Dec. 23, 1780, The £100,000 iſland money was made legal tender, under penalty of forfeiture and impriſonment for the firſt and ſecond offence; and one dollar ſtate money was rated equal to ſeventy-five continental; and Council were directed to fix by proclamation, every month, the rate at which continental ſhould be eſtimated, when compared with ſtate----*depreciation* ſeventy-five for one.

April 3, 1781, Declares a ſcale of depreciation, by which all continental money contracts are to be adjuſted, commencing Jan. 1, 1777, at one and an half for one, and ending Feb. 1781, at ſeventy-five for one, at which time, by the merchants ſcale, it was one hundred and twenty for one---and at the paſſing of the act, viz. April 3, *depreciation* was one hundred and forty.

April 7, 1781, Five hundred thouſand pounds ſtate money directed to be emitted, and made legal tender in all caſes, on pain of forfeiture-- *depreciation, in continental*, one hundred and fifty---and *depreciation, in ſtate*, two for one. All continental money was prohibited paſſing for taxes, or other public dues, but was to be exchanged at the treaſury for ſtate money, at ſuch rates as Council ſhould monthly declare to be its relative value to ſtate money, called *ſpecie*.

April 10, 1781, The city lots were ordered for ſale, to redeem the iſland money, which iſland was then chiefly ſold---*depreciation, in continental*, one hundred and fifty.

May 4, 1781, A proclamation was iſſued by Council, the Hon. Mr. Reed then Preſident, fixing the value of a ſtate dollar to be one hundred and ſeventy-five continental, but by the merchants ſcale, it was two hundred and twenty-five for one---and ſtate money at three for one. The proclamation created ſuch ſpeculation, confuſion and convulſion in trade, by valuing a ſtate dollar at one hundred and ſeventy-five continental, which but an hour before paſſed for only ſeventy-five dollars, that all confidence in paper was inſtantly deſtroyed; for it was found that ſuch a power lodged with Council was capable of being applied to very deſtructive purpoſes, creating eſtates for thoſe who were in the ſecret of what Council intended. Whilſt a ſtate dollar remained fixed at the value of ſeventy-five dollars continental, they were both perfectly underſtood, and went gradually down hill together, and operated exactly in the ſame manner as if the words *ſeventy-five* had been wrote on each ſtate dollar bill. The reſult was, that ſtate money inſtantly ſunk to four for one-------or, in other words, continental money, which the day before was at two hundred and twenty-five for one, ſunk inſtantly to ſeven hundred for one, and became entirely out of circulation, as well as ſtate money, which, from this hour, began to be a mere object of ſpeculation, ſinking before the middle of the month to ſix for one, but before the month was out it reſtored itſelf to four for one, at which rate it remained for a long time. Its gradual appreciation to its preſent value, viz. one and an half for one, is freſh in every man's mind, occaſioned by the daily demands to pay off taxes.

I have judged it neceſſary to give this ſketch or hiſtory of our money laws, to ſhew that, during the periods in which the tender laws exiſted in their various ſhapes, the people of Pennſylvania were unavoidably ſufferers in a very high degree, both by the continental and the ſtate money. By the former many deſerving honeſt whigs, as well as others, loſt from 5s. to 10s. 15s. and at laſt 19s. 8d. out of every pound paid in; and by the ſtate money they ſuffered to the amount of one fourth, one half, and three fourths of ſuch payments, before the tender laws were repealed; and yet, ſo embarraſſing was our ſituation, and ſo deranged were our public affairs, that the evil appeared without a remedy----and yet it was an evil which was by no means equally and univerſally felt.

I ſhall take the liberty to extract from the laws, the opinion entertained by the Aſſembly June 1, 1780, the preſent Speaker, Mr. Bayard, then in the chair.---They ſay, "And whereas the depreciation of the currency of the United States, now in circulation, and the ſpeculation which has taken place in conſequence thereof, have opened a door to numerous frauds, and may operate to the general injury of virtue and morality, and to the great diſhonor of the ſtate, unleſs timely prevented: And whereas the proſpect of an appreciation, unleſs regulated on juſt and equitable principles, might likewiſe be followed by a train of evils as pernicious as thoſe we have already experienced, and not only encourage, but enable ſuch perſons, as have obtained *large ſums for ſmall value*, to derive an undue advantage therefrom, &c. And whereas the evils and inconveniencies hitherto attending the depreciation of the currency of the United States have, in a great meaſure, been balanced by a real reduction and diſcharge of a very great part of the national debt, inſomuch that it would now be a *manifeſt public injuſtice, as well as a burthen intolerable to be borne*, to tax the good people of this ſtate to *pay that part of the debt over again*, which, by a kind of common conſent, has been diſcharged by the depreciation," &c.----they therefore fixed the depreciation in this tax-law at forty for one, agreeable to recommendation of Congreſs.

Poſſeſſed of ſentiments like theſe, I aſk how the hon. gentleman, Mr. Bayard, who now ſits in the chair, can give countenance to a law, which has for its principle that very ſpeculation which was ſo juſtly execrated by him in 1780, when the Houſe was almoſt wholly compoſed of conſtitutionaliſts. But notwithſtanding this declaration of the Houſe, it was univerſally known, that by the operation of the tender laws the tax was of a moſt unequal nature, and that many widows, orphans, and whole families were reduced to a ſtate of beggary, by being compelled to receive their debts, principal and intereſt, down to the very moment, when a year's intereſt of 100l. would not purchaſe them a pound of butter, and all under colour of ſupporting the credit of our money, and the *public faith*. When the evil became ſo enormous as to excite general deteſtation, the tender laws were repealed.

Now, my fellow-citizens, I wiſh to draw your attention to the following points. You find that perſons of every deſcription, whether widows, orphans, aged or decrepid, were compelled to receive this depreciating medium in all payments equal to gold and ſilver, until the value of a pound was reduced down to four-pence. The idea was conſtantly inculcated, that the depreciation of the money was occaſioned by the tories and diſaffected, and not by its extra quantity, and that it would certainly be reſtored to its true declared nominal value. Nay, Congreſs, by a public addreſs, dated but a very ſhort time before their depreciating act came out, which reduced the money to forty for one, promiſed that the value ſhould be inviolably preſerved, otherwiſe America would appear, in the eyes of the world, "like a common proſtitute amongſt virtuous matrons." I quote from memory, but I think I am right in the words. Thus encouraged, hundreds and thouſands received the money in payment for old debts, equal to gold, truſting to the public faith, many keeping it by them, and ſome placing it out at intereſt to thoſe who had leſs faith in its appreciation, whilſt others were conſtrained to ſpend it for their daily ſupport, which ſwallowed it up with the rapidity of a whirlpool. If Congreſs invited, and the ſtate of Pennſylvania enforced its circulation, they could perſevere in the meaſure on no other ground, than a firm determination to ſupport the public faith, otherwiſe they acted as highwaymen and robbers. Let us examine the face of a continental bill, thus forced upon a creditor.-----"This bill entitles the bearer to receive Sixty Spaniſh milled Dollars, or the value thereof, in gold or ſilver, according to a reſolution paſſed by Congreſs at Philadelphia, Sept. 26, 1778."---With this ſolemn motto----"*Deus regnat, exultet terra.*"-----What think you of the words.-----Where will you find a certificate of any kind more deſcriptive of the public faith being pledged-----and "God" is called to witneſs their ſincerity and their integrity. If this is not a pledge of public faith to the man, who, at the peril of his life in ſome caſes, has been forced to receive ſuch a bill in lieu of ſo many hard dollars, I am bold to declare that the motto ought to have been reverſed, and in plain Engliſh thus----"*The devil reigns, and let hell rejoice.*"

But I cannot admit that public injury was intended. The fatality of war brought on the horrid train of ruined fortunes and broken faith. All I contend for is, that the preſent ſpeculators in certificates deſerve no more favor, under the ſtandard of public faith, than the ſpeculators in continental money, and much leſs than thoſe who were compelled to receive it in lieu of hard money, of bona fide contract. Who forced theſe gentlemen to buy their public ſecurities, which they now call on the public to make good? have they taken them for hard money debts, pound for pound? or were they fearful of being caſt into priſon, and forfeiting one half of their eſtates by the refuſal? In the name of juſtice, in the name of ſound policy, and for the honor of government, I beg to be told what is meant by the clamor now raiſed for the ſupport of public faith, which does not operate in full force for the payment of every continental dollar thus obtruded on a creditor. Does public faith mean loſs to one ſett of men, and gain to another? Does public faith mean fulfilment of contract to later creditors, and neglect and contempt of others, who truſted or ſubmitted to the laws at an early date, when our lives and our liberties were at ſtake? Does public faith declare, that to pay thoſe who have loſt by the laws 19s8d in the pound "*would be a burthen intolerable to be borne,*" but that full payment to ſuch as have ſpeculated in certificates and final ſettlements at one-fifth, one-eighth or one-tenth of their nominal amount, is virtue, is patriotiſm, is national honor and ſound policy.

"Video meliora proboque---deteriora ſequor."

What think you will be the feelings of that man, who has loſt 19s8 in the pound, whan he is called on to pay the preſent tax, and is told that it is for the ſupport of national honor and public faith? Will he not probably make this enquiry---"pray, Mr. Taxgatherer, is this tax intended to reſtore to me a part of my 19s8, or are you come to demand the laſt groat?"---What, think ye, will be the emotions of the ſoldier's heart, returned to his labor and his farm with a ſhattered conſtitution, when he is called on to pay his quota of this very ſum which was once juſtly his own, but which the cold hand of government ſuffered to be torn from him by the diſtreſſing calls of his unprovided family---no friend to cheer or encourage him to preſerve his little all---not a friend to be found to inform him of the deſigns of government---but he was ſuffered to fall a prey to the men, who now are preparing to deride his misfortunes, and to compel him to pay a tax for his neceſſities. But be it known, that a ſpirit is yet left in the land to fruſtrate every deep laid ſcheme of power and grandeur. The people of Pennſylvania are not to be bled to death, under the ſpecious pretence of public faith.

Not content with a chance of veſting your ſpeculations in the purchaſe of the public back lands, you reject them, as at preſent unworthy of your notice, and graſp at the little remaining caſh we have amongſt us, and daringly call for more than half the annual income of the whole eſtates in the government to be entailed on you for ever, not for twenty-five years only, as your bill pretends, but to the very laſt hour of the exiſtence of the ſtate. Had you been content to have looked to the back lands for payment, ſelling them at *public ſale*, payable in public ſecurities, you might poſſibly have heard leſs on the ſubject, as they moſt probably would have ſwallowed up all your demands, both principal and intereſt; for not a farthing would I grant you, until every acre was ſold at *public ſale*.

But here I wiſh to be thoroughly underſtood, that I do not mean to include the original holders of public ſecurities, the unalienated creditors. Theſe men I in general commiſerate, and wiſh them to be paid the very uttermoſt farthing in good hard caſh, or an annual intereſt, until we are able to complete the principal.----It is the ſpeculators I ſet my face againſt. If *they* are to be paid, I inſiſt, and juſtice warrants my demand, that all the old paper money and continental money creditors ſhall be thrown into the ſcale, and we will make the beſt dividend we can. I am ſenſible it will make a bankrupt of the ſtate; but, if public faith calls for the law now before you, it equally demands payment for every paper dollar now exiſting in the ſtate. And to purſue the matter to the very extent of juſtice, every loſer by depreciation hath a right to have his loſs liquidated by the Comptroller, and to come in for a ſhare. Then let us hear no more of public faith in favor of a ſett of ſpeculators, when the real ſufferers are to raiſe the money to pay them. Let the patriots of 1780, when (as I ſaid before) Mr. Bayard was in the chair, as he now is, adopt the language of that hour, and declare, that to enact a law "to enable ſuch perſons, as have obtained large ſums for ſmall value, to derive an undue advantage therefrom, would be a burthen intolerable to be borne." This was your declaration in that day, and you are now called on to renew it. The people are not to be trifled with. Thoſe who are to pay the tax, now attempted to be impoſed on them, are in numbers againſt you 95 out of every 100, and they are ſunk beneath that character which procured them their independence, if they ſubmit to the preſent law, which is founded in ambition, avarice and injuſtice. Sell the public lands at public ſale, and take your pay there, and I hold my peace. But if you perſiſt to cram this law down our throats, I forewarn you that it *will be reſiſted*. We are not to be dragooned by men, whom we have appointed to make juſt and equal laws for the benefit of the people, and not for their own and their friends emolument.

Friends and fellow-citizens, I have diſcharged my duty towards you and poſterity, in laying theſe matters thus cloſely before you, and I beſeech you attentively to conſider them. I could not lay down my head in peace without ſounding the alarm, and entering my ſolemn proteſt againſt a law, which hath ſlavery interwoven in every line.

CENTINEL.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

IN a late paper, publiſhed by you, it is ſtated that there are upwards of fifty Preſbyterians in our Houſe of Aſſembly. I apprehend you were well aſſured of the truth of this fact, before you would give a ſanction to it, by conveying it to the public through your paper. I have been endeavoring to find out who theſe members repreſent. Not the non-jurors, for they have no right to ſay a word, let the Aſſembly do as they pleaſe. Do they repreſent all other ranks of people? was the next queſtion I put to myſelf, and before I had reſolved it, the following anecdote was related to me.

About the time of the meeting of the laſt ſeſſion of the preſent Aſſembly, a new member came to town from ------ county. He put up his horſe at Mr. ------- -------'s tavern, and there enquired where Mr. George Bryan lived, and informed his hoſt that "his congregation had put him into the Aſſembly, and had

ordered him, as he was a new hand, and did not understand politics, to go to Mr. Bryan, and ask his directions how to vote."---This coming thro' a channel that gives it weight, my question was easily answered.---They are the representatives of the several Presbyterian congregations throughout the counties. And this will account for Mr. Bryan's influence being greater than the King of Great-Britain, with all his treasury officers, can arrive at, in the corrupt and venal Parliament of Britain. Mr. Bryan's being able to turn out a faithful Clerk of the House, whose integrity and abilities had been long approved, and substitute his son in his room, is no longer unaccountable. And, considering his power and influence, it will be wonderful if there be a single Episcopalian, Lutheran, Methodist, Quaker or Catholic, left in any office above a Constable or Overseer of the Poor.

CATHOLIC.

To the PEOPLE of PENNSYLVANIA.

THERE are some men so naturally wrong-headed, that they cannot even do a *just* thing, but in an *unjust* manner. I am led to make this reflection, by observing the effect which the bill for funding the public securities has had upon the minds of all ranks of people. It has excited every where the greatest uneasiness, and the most alarming apprehensions.

Very different was the fate of the law passed in March, 1783, for paying a year's interest on certificates. This law gave general satisfaction, and relieved the wants of thousands.

The principal reason why the funding bill is so odious is, that it is followed by a law for disposing of the state lands for Thirty Pounds per hundred acres. I forget the name of this law---but I think it ought to be called----"A law for *giving away* the lands of the state (the only property the state now owns) to surveyors and land-jobbers *only*, and for fixing upon the good people of Pennsylvania a debt of £200,000 a year for ever, and for other purposes therein *not* mentioned." --If this law takes place, the whole state of Pennsylvania, if set up at public vendue, will not be worth, in seven years, £100,000.

The old law, passed last year, for selling the lands at public vendue, would have sunk the greatest part of the debt in two years.

Why should the back lands be given away to land-jobbers for Thirty Pounds an hundred acres, and not sold, like confiscated estates and city lots, at public vendue?

The Indian lands alone, settled, by force and fraud, by a banditti in the service of the *state fugalman*, G. B----, would sell, it is said, for above £200,000.----They are now to be given away to a few speculators, in the city of Philadelphia and Northumberland county, for about £1,000.

I hope the Assembly will be arrested in their attempts to alienate the state. For this purpose, let remonstrances be set on foot every where, and let the citizens of Philadelphia (who must pay one-third of the tax imposed by the funding bill) express their abhorrence of it, connected as it is with the landlaw, by a few spirited resolves and instructions in a TOWN MEETING.

PHILADELPHIA, February 2.

The following is the substance of a circular letter sent to all the Ministers of the Emperor of Germany, at the foreign Courts, dated October 23, 1784: Which is considered in Europe as a DECLARATION of war.

"YOU are not ignorant of the origin and the consequences of the differences lately arisen between the Emperor and the Republic of the United Provinces; of the complaints and well-founded claims which his Imperial Majesty has long had against the States-General; of the offer which, notwithstanding that, his Majesty made to them, to arrange those matters amicably with them; the conferences which have been established in consequence for that purpose at Brussels; and lastly, the ultimatum, which, with a view to abridge the negociation, the Emperor was pleased to remit to the States General.

"By the non-performance and the violation of the treaties, which the Dutch practised on all occasions, apparently favourable to them, the shutting of the Scheldt has long been a submission not obligatory on the Austrian Low Countries, and the general face of the affairs of Europe is besides so different now from what it was at the conclusion of the treaty of Munster, that it is manifest the stipulation of that treaty which regards the Scheldt is really at present no object.

"The Emperor, notwithstanding this, was disposed to accommodate matters amicably with the Republic, even to the sacrifice of the most lawful and important claims; but the more his Majesty testified his readiness for this purpose, the less he has found on the part of the Republic. They have, on the contrary, endeavoured to raise all sorts of impediments to the success of the negociation, and for that end have persisted in sustaining and preserving a claim, to which, on account of so many contraventions to treaties, they can have no legitimate right.

"To prevent the injuries which the States-General had in view to establish thereby, contrary to the incontestible rights of his Imperial Majesty, and to leave no doubt of his unalterable resolution to adhere to the propositions contained in the ultimatum, his Majesty could not forbear determining to send to sea, from Antwerp, a ship under his flag, after having declared long enough before in what manner he should consider all violent opposition that might be made to the free passage of the said ship.

"The relation hereto annexed (as already given in this paper) contains the detail of the manner in which the Dutch insulted the Imperial flag, instead of continuing themselves in every case to their pretended right secretly, by protestations in form.

"His Imperial Majesty cannot therefore look on this fact but as an effective declaration of war on the part of the Republic.

"In consequence of which his Majesty hath already recalled the Baron de Reischach, who has hitherto been his Minister at the Hague, with orders to quit Holland without taking leave of the States-General; and all the necessary dispositions have been equally made for assembling without delay, in the Low Countries, an army of 80,000 Imperial troops, which his Majesty proposes to augment as circumstances may require.

"The Emperor flatters himself, that these measures will be considered by all the impartial part of Europe as the natural consequences of an hostility so manifest, and a fact by which his dignity has been so grievously wounded. You will be pleased, Sir, to explain yourself on this occasion, in consequence of all the matters abovementioned."

We shall here give, per contra, the paper delivered by the Dutch Ministers at Brussels to Comte Belgiojoso.

"THE Ministers Plenipotentiary of the Republic of the United Provinces having received from his Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, his Imperial Majesty's orders, signifying, that by the conduct, which his Majesty stiles an insult offered to his flag, the Republic is supposed to have begun hostilities, in consequence of which Baron Reischach has been recalled: The aforesaid Dutch Ministers beg leave most forcibly to insist on the declaration delivered by them to his Excellency Comte Belgiojoso, on the part of the States; that the latter protesting, that as their sole aim was to support their incontrovertible right, they cannot be suspected of any hostile aggression, which is the less to be laid to their charge, that they positively declared not to stand any ways answerable for the consequences that may ensue from the particular construction which his Imperial Majesty may be pleased to put upon the affair.

"The Republic, far from being considered in the light of a power having acted offensively, still persist in their peaceable dispositions; but if, unfortunately, such dispositions can have no influence on the mind of his Imperial Majesty, though the States still preserve some hopes to the contrary, the Republic will find itself in the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to such means as the right of nature and nations entitles it to. Hoping that Divine Providence, and the applauding voice of the neutral powers, will assist in maintaining the Republic in the just defence of its dearest rights.

Given at Brussels, October 30, 1784.

Signed, BARON HOP,
W. A. LESTEVENON,
P. VAN LEYDE,
P. E. VAN DE PERRE.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated November 8.

"Accounts have been received here, that last night the Dutch broke one of their dykes near Lillo, by which several persons were drowned. They attempted to break a second, but were prevented by the Imperial troops. This event has spread an alarm at Ostend, and has occasioned an extraordinary diligence in compleating the works on the ramparts there.

Extract of a letter from Altona, November 5.

"This day we had the certain news that the Emperor had declared war against the Dutch."

It is confidently asserted, that an express arrived yesterday to government from Paris, with advice that a change has taken place in the French Ministry, in consequence of which, Monsr. de Vergennes is out and Cardinal Bernis appointed in his room. The abilities of the former are allowed to be greatly superior to the latter.

By private letters from Amsterdam we learn, that war is actually commenced between the Emperor and the Republic; that the most vigorous measures and operations are pursuing on both sides; and that the Emperor hath ordered 80,000 troops to march towards the Low Countries. In consequence of which 40,000 Prussians and 40,000 French auxiliaries were immediately set in motion, to join the forces of the United Provinces.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Jan. 11, 1785.

"Our state is now likely to be involved in all the horrors of party, occasioned by a bill, brought into Assembly by our Premier, Mr. Chase, for laying a tax of four shillings per poll upon all the inhabitants of the state, for the purpose of paying the Clergy, leaving to every individual to fix upon his own Clergyman.

"The law has had two readings, when 26 were for it and 24 against it; but Mr. Chase, not wishing to risk it, had the final decision postponed until the next session, when I expect and hope it will be negatived. The Church People are pretty generally for it, but all the other societies are almost unanimously against it, as they consider any religious compulsion a violation of their natural rights; they talk loudly of resisting it by force."

A correspondent says---"I have just had the pleasure of reading a pamphlet, intituled "*The seventh Essay on Finance*," a piece replete with such good sense, and such strong and yet familiar reasoning, that it must strike every reader with conviction, and I hope will be of general use, as it seems adapted to every capacity. As our fate will soon be decided with regard to the funding bill, I could wish the essay above mentioned was translated into the German language, and generally dispersed throughout the state."

On Saturday night last, about nine o'clock, a young man was stopped at the corner of Front and Arch-streets, by a fellow who first seized him by the collar, then knocked him down with a club; but some people coming to his assistance, the fellow, after kicking him several times, made off. The young man had one of his ribs broke, lost a dollar, and part of the chain of his watch.

On the 25th ult. departed this life, at Bethlehem, in Northampton county, Mr. HENRY VAN VLECK, late of New-York, Merchant, in the 63d year of his age.

*** The pieces signed ARISTIDES and ANDROMACHE are received, and shall be inserted in our next.

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

To the FREEMEN of the County of MONTGOMERY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS the measures taken at the late meeting of the county, held at the house of George Egert, in order to shew the sense of the county, respecting the removal of the seat of Justice to a more suitable and satisfactory spot, did not prove sufficient; it is hereby requested that each township in the county of Montgomery will call a township meeting, and nominate three persons to attend a county meeting, to be held at the house of George Egert, in the township of Whitemarsh, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, in order that all those that desire a removal may join in proposing one certain place to the General Assembly, and thereby remove all doubts as to the sense of the county at large. Jan. 29, 1785.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of the real estate of Robert Callender, late of the township of Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, about 3000 acres of unimproved land, situate on the waters of Jack's Creek, which empty into Juniata at a short distance in the said county; the whole lying nearly in a body, and abounds with the best of timber and meadow ground. A plantation of 200 acres, situate in the township of Middleton, within two miles of the town of Carlisle; on this plantation 100 acres are clear, including about 20 acres of meadow, which may be watered with a never-failing and strong stream; the remaining 100 acres is loaded with a sufficiency of the best of timber. These lands will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or short credit, and good titles will be made for the whole, by the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the aforesaid Robert Callender.

FRANCES REID, Executrix.
Cumberland county, WILLIAM NEILE,
Midleton township, WILLIAM IRWIN, & } Exec.
Jan. 27, 1785. MATTHIAS SLOUGH,

February 1, 1785.

On the 17th day of this instant will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, containing 74 acres, joining to lands of Edward Boulton and others, whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a log barn, a good spring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard, and about six acres of watered meadow; the place is in good repair; late the property of Francis Hoven, deceased. The title indisputable. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

FRANCIS HOBSON, Administrator.

N. B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of John Stettler, near the premises. ‡

Easton, Northampton county, Jan. 15, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of the said county, on the 23d ult. a certain William M'Gee, who acknowledges himself to be a servant to one Mr. Russell, of Philadelphia. His master is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within eight weeks, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

Mathematical and Philosophical Correspondence.

QUESTION IV. (A prize of Abel's Trigonometry.)

A farmer in Chester county (I hear) left 210 acres of land, worth £2200, to be divided equally in value between his five children; but the quota assigned to the first was appraised 10s. per acre worse than that of the second, and the share of the second 10s. per acre worse than those of the other three.---*Each child's part of the said land is required.*

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-House, if not sold before at private sale.

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story brick Messuage and Kitchen thereon erected, situate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on said alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, subject to a ground rent of 33/4 per annum.

Also a LOT, in Kensington, containing in front on Queen-street (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and crossing King-street into the river Delaware, with the same front of 100 feet on said river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and
Philad. Feb. 1, 1785. JAMES ASH.

LOST or STOLEN, in or near the city of Philadelphia, a silver WATCH, maker's name Wagstaffe, London, and on the dial-plate David Gibson, Kingsess. Whoever has found the same, and will bring it to JOHN POLLERD, carver, in Chesnut-street, shall have Two DOLLARS reward. If offered for sale, all watchmakers and others are desired to stop the same, with the party.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES STEEL, late of this city, House Carpenter, are desired to pay the same, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to

WILLIAM GARRIGUES Administrator.

If JOHN STEEL, who came from Ireland in the year 1775, will apply as above directed, he may hear of something to his advantage.

Several LOTS on the west side of Third-street, in the Northern Liberties, for sale. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the night of the 8th ult. from the subscriber, in West Fallowfield township, Chester county, a servant Man named JOHN DONNALLY, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, 26 or 27 years old, short black hair, squint look, thin visage, hollow cheeks, has a halt in his walk, one thigh smaller than the other; had on a light blue coat, regimental fashion, the buttons taken off, a light coloured jacket edged with red, blue breeches and stockings, ribbed, his shoes new soaled, with copper buckles, took with him, a light coloured great coat, with wooden buttons on the breast and sleeves, a pale blue jacket, half worn, with metal buttons on the breast, and a linen jacket striped with orange colour, a flax linen shirt, a woollen hat and his name on the lining, a pocket handkerchief stamped with blue dots; it is supposed he has got a pass; he is a Weaver by trade. Whoever takes up said servant, and secures him so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home, paid by † JAMES BLACK.

Francony township, Montgomery county, Jan. 28, 1785.

IF ADAM SCHWARTZ, late of Northampton county (from whence it is said he moved into New-Jersey) is yet living, he is requested to call upon the subscriber within one year from the date hereof, for a legacy left him by his brother Michael Schwartz, deceased, otherwise the subscriber, the executor of the said deceased, will pay the money to the other heirs.

‡ GEORGE HERTZEL.

Mount Hope, near Hopewell,

WANTED a number of wood-cutters immediately, where good encouragement will be given, and ready money paid for cord-wood cutting, by applying to the manager at Mount Hope above-mentioned.

N. B. Early in the spring will be also wanted at said place, a number of colliers, carpenters, waggoners and labouring hands, who will likewise meet with great encouragement from

Jan. 29, 1785. ¶ 4 w. PETER GRUBB, sen.

TO BE SOLD,

A MOST Valuable PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, containing 150 acres, situate in Easttown township, Chester county, about 15 miles from the city of Philadelphia, and within one mile of the sign of the Spread Eagle, on Lancaster road, convenient to mills and places of worship, and adjoining Radnor Church lands; 50 acres of which are choice woodland, well timbered, 25 acres are excellent watered meadow, and the remainder the best of plough land, in good order, and equal in quality to any land in the county for winter and summer grain, and pasture; on which are erected a stone dwelling-house, near two stories high, two rooms on the lower floor, and three above, with a stone kitchen adjoining, a large frame barn, and a stone shed for cattle, 52 feet long by 14 feet wide, and 20 feet high, a stone spring-house, 24 feet long by 16 feet wide, one story high, over an excellent spring of water, and an orchard of 300 engrafted apple trees of choice fruit, English Duke and red cherry trees and black plumb trees. Any person inclining to purchase, may know the terms, by applying to Peter Thomson, in Race-street, Philadelphia, or the subscriber, living at Reading furnace, in Chester county.

¶ SAMUEL VANLEER.

THREE DOLLARS Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 14th of November last, out of the subscriber's pasture, at Point-no-point, a bright bay HORSE COLT, about two years and an half old, was hurt on his near shoulder. Whoever takes up said colt and brings him to the owner, in Philadelphia, in Apple Tree-Alley, shall have the above reward, paid by WILLIAM BASTIAN.

Also came at the same time to the subscriber's place, a roan HORSE, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

January 12, 1785. ¶ WILLIAM BASTIAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the township of Pennsborough, Chester county, containing 188 acres, about 8 miles from the borough of Wilmington, pleasantly situated, a good two story stone house, and a good kitchen, a good stone spring-house, with a good frame barn and stables, an excellent good young orchard, &c. One half of said tract being well timbered, with eight acres of good watered meadow, and more may be made. Any person inclinable to purchase may, by applying to the owner, living on the premises, be shewn the place, and informed of the terms of sale. § GEORGE BROWN.

Choice PICKLES,

SUCH as Walnuts, Mangoes, Pockmillions, Cucumbers and Beans; also Ketchup and Walnut Liquor, Wine Bitters, Lavender Compound, and good Pickling Vinegar, to be had of MARGARET TROTTER, Mid-way in Elfrith's-Alley.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABOUT six o'clock, on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, the subscriber was stopped on the Ridge road, about two miles from this city, by two Men on horseback, who robbed him of One Hundred and Nine Pounds, chiefly silver, with which they made off thro' Turner's Lane, towards Germantown road. One of the robbers appeared to be a lusty man, the other of a middle size, they both wore great coats, and rode dark coloured horses, but it being dark, a further description of them could not be observed. Whoever secures said robbers, with the money, so that they be brought to Justice, and the money recovered, shall have the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for the robbers, and in proportion for the money recovered, paid by JACOB VANFOSSEN, Collector of Worcester township, Montgomery county. ¶

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of GEORGE WALKER, victualler, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, by bond, bill, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to bring them in duly attested, in order to be settled by

Jan. 25, 1785. JOHN EVERHART, DAVID EVERHART } Administrators.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named WILLIAM DUNBAR, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has black eyes, and hair a little curled; had on when he went away a short blue coat and jacket, a little round hat, buckskin breeches. He ran off the 25th day of December, 1784, and has worked at the weaving business in Ireland, and it is likely he will incline to follow that business, and it is supposed he has stolen his indenture, as it is missing. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM WHITEHILL.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, situate on the west side of Second-street, and extending westward upon the intermediate streets to the east side of Fifth-street; they are divided into different sizes to accommodate purchasers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for sale only, most of the others will be rented or sold at the choice of the purchasers. The situation of the lots, the easy and beautiful outlet by South-street from the city to the country, and above all, the improving state of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the square the ensuing spring, render the situation as desirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-street and the New Market square are proposed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is proposed to be built by subscribers, in whom the title will be vested upon reasonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House, at the City Coffee-House, in Front-street; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-street; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fisher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-street, Fourth-street, South-street and Gaskell's street, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or
MYERS FISHER.

c t f.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, at public Auction, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, on the premises,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, being the real estate of John Taylor, late of New-Castle county, deceased, adjoining to the village of St. George's, containing 160 acres, the arable land being beautifully divided in four 30 acre fields; this plantation is deemed to be one of the best in that neighbourhood, and produces all sorts of grain in abundance; the situation is delightful and healthy; there is on the premises, a good dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, barn, stables, granary, with several other out-houses, a good well of water at the door, a large apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees of different qualities. Also about 4 acres of good timothy meadow, and a sufficient quantity more may be made at a small expence.

Attendance and conditions of sale, will be made known on said day, by † ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

Christiana Bridge, January 18, 1785.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 26th of February next, on the premises, (if not Sold before at private Sale,)

THAT noted OLD TAVERN, in Hickory town, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, but late the county of Philadelphia, with 22 acres of good LAND, of which there is about 6 acres of woodland, some meadow and orchard, the house and sheds are of stone, log barn and stables, a good pump by the house, 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, which has been a noted stage these forty years. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession may be had the 1st of April next. Any person wanting to purchase may know the terms by applying to BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above Tavern is not sold, it will be rented on the same day and place. ¶

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near third-street, an Irish servant man named NEAL KERIGAN, a shoemaker by trade; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and pretty lusty; has large grey eyes, dark short hair, turned up before, a down look, and marked with the small-pox. Sailed from Ireland in the month of May last, in the brig Sisters, Captain Martin. Had on when he went away, an Irish drab short coat, with sugar loaf buttons, washed with silver; the coat is old, the right cuff is half torn off; leather breeches, considerably soiled; an old corduroy jacket, blue yarn stockings, and an old flapped hat. He has also been seen in the following dress, viz. a white broadcloth coat and jacket, with mother of pearl buttons, with a yellow rim and star in the centre, and corduroy breeches; he wears his hat flapped and low over his eyes. It is thought he intends to go to Ireland, in some of the first vessels that will sail. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by § PAUL CONNOR.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Jan. 19, 1785.

To be SOLD, a PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 135 acres, near 40 of which are woodland, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Lower-Merion, 9 miles from the city and one from Merion meeting-house; a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and other out-buildings, a stone spring-house over a valuable spring, two gardens, about 9 acres of meadow, a considerable part of which is watered by a stream running near the door, also a variety of Fruit-Trees thereon.

LIKEWISE, a house and lot of 30 acres adjoining the above, part of which is woodland and meadow. There is also a barn and orchard on said lot.

For terms apply to JEHU JONES, at the gulf-mill, NATHAN JONES, in Kingsessing, or the subscribers,

§ JAMES JONES, jun,
First Month 14, 1785. NORRIS JONES.

DELAWARE STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Castle, will be sold, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, on the premises, a valuable grist-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr stones, with a fan and screen; the bolting mills and hoistings all go by water. This mill is situate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforesaid, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Noxon, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by ‡

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Administrator.

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 86 acres, old survey, with a fulling-mill thereon, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, on Delaware, within five miles of Wilmington, adjoining Brandywine creek, with a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a stone kitchen, and draw-well of extraordinary water at the door, with barn, stable and waggon-house, orchard and 5 or 6 acres good meadow, part of which is watered out of the said mill race, and near 40 acres of good plough land, either for pasture or winter grain, the remainder under timber, the mill in order for business, with a good stone house and shop over it, and a considerable run of custom of the neighbourhood and likewise from the Jersey, the title indisputable. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGSWORTH, now in possession of the said place and mill, to know the terms. ¶ 5 w

WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from prison, pursuant to said law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
January 22, 1785. LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, Delaware state, on the 25th ult. a Negroe Man, named SIMON, formerly called Dick, 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is fat and very strong made, very active and complaisant, apt to tell lies, very fond of telling fortunes, and can alter his voice on each extreme, understands working on a farm, but more especially house and kitchen work, is an excellent cook, can wash, spin, sew, knit, &c. it is probable he may change his clothes and put on womens, in order for better concealment, as he did so once before; he takes a great quantity of snuff, and is subject to fits. Had on when he went away, a large black hat, a fulled linsey short coat, without pocket-flaps or cuffs, a calicoe jacket, buckskin breeches, new shoes and stockings, also a check apron. Whoever takes up said fellow, and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, shall receive the above reward, from WILLIAM MOODY.

January 22, 1785. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, on the 8th day of January 1785, a negroe man named KITT, late the property of Mr. Robert Haughey, about 27 years of age, 6 feet high, well made, stout and active; had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with polished buttons, a double breasted flannel jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, almost new, hat and shoes about half worn; he probably will change his clothes, as he is a great gambler and also a great liar, having a smooth tongue, and may endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

† THOMAS BOOTH.

WAS taken up on the 5th inst. a sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, about 7 years old, with a large white snip in his face, 13 hands high, with saddle and bridle, the saddle almost new, with plated buttons to carry any thing behind, not so before, striped worsted saddle cloth bound with broadcloth, the bridle single curb'd: Said horse is at Mr. MURDOCK's livery-stable. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † Jan. 12.

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS TAVERN, in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Salkeld;---the house is three stories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door---the stabling is good, can contain upwards of 40 horses, and has room above for six tons of hay; there are a large yard and garden belonging to the house, also five acres of highly improved pasture; this house has been a well accustomed *Inn* for upwards of forty years past. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

January 19, 1785. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. Depreciation certificates of the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, as also final settlements of the said line, at their current value, will be taken in part payment for the above premises. §

CAME, some time ago, to the place of the subscriber, livng at the upper end of Second-street, a black HEIFER, with small white horns, black at top, supposed to be about 3 years old, Whoever has lost the said heifer, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again

Philad. Jan. 24, 1785. § STEWARD CATELY.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, on Monday, the 19th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cob's creek bridge, near the Blue Bell, a brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 20, 1785. ¶ CHARLES M'CARTY.

THE SHIP
MERCURY,
Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,
WILL SAIL FOR
AMSTERDAM,

AS soon as possible after the navigation opens, having the greatest part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

Chester, January 18, 1785.

BY virtue of a Writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on THURSDAY, the third day of February next, at one o'clock, P. M. at the house of John Fawkes, in the township of Newtown, innkeeper, a messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in the aforesaid township, containing forty five and an half acres, or thereabouts; bounded by lands of Richard Fawkes, all round; seized and taken in execution as the property of James Maris, and to be sold, by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Philadelphia, January 17, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW, Esq; late of the borough of Chester, deceased, either by bond, note, or otherwise, are hereby requested to make immediate payment of the same; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are hereby notified to bring in their accounts, duly attested, for settlement.

¶ EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW, JOHN BARTHOLOMEW, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

SPRINGTOWN FORGE, with three fires, on the best construction, newly repaired, and in good order, situate in the township of West-Nantmill, Chester county, on a large branch of the Brandywine, with high advantage of fall and seat, and is distant from Warwick Furnace six miles; with the Forge will be sold a PLANTATION, containing 264 acres, 100 are cleared, and under good fence, with about 15 acres of choice meadow, and more may be easily made, the remainder is well timbered: This place is furnished with the necessary buildings for a family, and for workmen, with out-houses, all in good repair. On this place also is a large body of iron ore, thought to be good, and a valuable seat for a furnace; the country will afford ample supplies of wood for carrying the iron factory on extensively.

Also a GRIST and SAW-MILL, known by the name of the subscriber, situated about one mile up the stream from the forge, with two pair of stones, one of which are excellent burs, the works almost new, and in perfect order; these mills are conveniently situated for neighbouring custom, and the communication of roads makes it easy to procure wheat for carrying on this branch of business very extensively. A valuable PLANTATION, containing 150 acres, with a quantity of meadow, and good improvements, will be sold with the mills.

Likewise a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 150 acres, a considerable part of which is cleared and under good fence, with a large proportion of good meadow, joining the above mills and farm.

And a PLANTATION, containing upwards of 200 acres of good land, beautifully situated, two miles from the forge, and about the same distance from the mills, the necessary buildings in tolerable repair, with a good orchard, and a great quantity of meadow.

Also a TRACT of 600 acres of excellent LAND, situated in White-Deer creek township, about one mile from the west branch of Susquehanna, and about 12 miles from Sunbury; it has been laid out in two farms, and has considerable improvements made on each. This last described tract will be shewn to any person inclining to purchase, by Col. MATTHEW SMITH, living 3 miles from the land; the others will be shewn by applying to the subscriber, at the mills. JAMES MOORE.

N. B. A likely NEGROE WENCH to be sold for want of employ. Enquire as above. Dec. 18. † 5 w

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county, and state of Maryland, on the fifteenth of August last, a Negroe Man, named SHARPER, 25 years old, about 6 feet high, slim made, of a yellow complexion, he has a stoppage or stuttering in his common talk, and when spoke to sharp, cannot speak for some time, he is a brisk lively fellow, understands the farming in this state; is a very good hand at the ax, hoe, crosscut or whip-saw, and is an excellent hand with teams in any kind of draft. His dress is altogether uncertain, and it is probable he will change his name. It is supposed that he has either made for the Jersies, or was carried to some part of New-England, by a Capt. John Brooks, who left this state just about that time. Any person that will secure the above fellow in any public goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 16, 1784. †6w WILLIAM WHITELEY.

THE subscribers hereunto beg leave to inform the public, that they still continue the business of cleaning Necessary Houses, and the digging of new, and hope by their past conduct to merit the continuance of the public's favour. Any gentlemen desirous of employing them will please to send notice to Dennis M'Ilwees, in Water-street, near Chesnut-street, George Moore, tavern keeper, in Strawberry-alley, Edward Ford, in Plumb-street, or the subscribers, living near the Pennsylvania Farmer, at the New-market.

JOHN COWAN,
Jan. 10, 1785. ¶ DAVID SLACK.

FOUND upon the post road from Wilmington to Chester, between the 26 and 27 mile-stones, an old china faced SILVER WATCH, with a steel chain. The owner, upon proving his property and paying the cost of this advertisement, may have it, by applying to the Printers. Jan. 8, 1785. ¶

LAND to be SOLD,

Or RENTED on LEASES for seven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks and Lancaster counties, about 40 miles westward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent watered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres, with a good mill seat, will be given to a person who will build a good grist and saw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is supplied with excellent springs of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and small rafts down to Susquehanna; with a large range for cattle and swine.

Also several Tracts of excellent LAND, on the west side of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be sold or lett, on very easy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his store, in Bethel township, on the great road from Reading to said Liken's Valley and Shamokin, or the subscriber, in the Northern Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Jan. 10, 1785. § DANIEL WILLIAMS.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2853.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1785.

Philadelphia, February 4.

On Tuesday last, the day appointed for the meeting of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of this State, forty-four Members met at the State-House, but not being a Quorum, they adjourned until the next day, when a number sufficient to proceed to business assembled.

A MESSAGE *from* THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to* THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

AS an affectionate concern for the welfare of *Pennsylvania* prompted our Message of the fourth of *December* last, the same disposition will govern our Reply to your Answer of the twenty-fourth of that month: For if, in the discussion of affairs so important to the good people of this state, we should suffer any motive to tempt us into digressions from the subject, we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to them, and in the respect that upon every occasion ought to be observed, and which we are always pleased to have opportunities of testifying, for your Honorable House.

It affords us much satisfaction to find, that two points which appeared to us very material, one of them mentioned in our message, and the other in conference with your committee appointed upon it, are now provided for, in the "Act to alter and amend the act for opening the land-office," &c. passed the 21st day of *December* last, so that the inconveniencies apprehended from giving credit upon the sales of the lands, and from not limiting the price below which they should not be sold, are to be prevented.

Happy should we have been, if your sentiments had corresponded with our own upon another question of moment;—that is, whether this commonwealth shall immediately assume all the debts of *The United States* to citizens of this state, and establish a perpetual fund for paying annually six per cent. interest upon them, under the direction of the state.

It cannot be pretended, that the honor and justice of this state are more loudly called upon to make this assumption, than the honor and justice of *The United States* are, to render it needless. As little can it be pretended, that "Public Credit will be recovered" by a procedure, announcing that the "Public Credit" of the Union, in which the prosperity of all Confederated *America* is bound up, cannot be relied upon.

Our situation is that of a state united with others by compact; and hence is derived a primary obligation not to take any step, that may "interfere with fœderal measures, or tend to weaken the Union."

With this situation we were anxiously desirous of reconciling the relief of our fellow-citizens, who are creditors of *The United States*. It was therefore our first wish, that any means devised for this purpose might have been managed with the authority of Congress. Their wisdom, integrity and benevolence, with regard to such creditors, are evinced by their acts of the 4th of *September*, 1782, the 18th of *April*, 1783, and the 27th and 28th of *April*, 1784. Proper representations would surely have obtained all the success, that might be compatible with the most essential interests of the Union.

But as the legislative branch chose to proceed without making this application, our next wish was, that the business might be conducted in such manner, that we might not appear either to dictate to *The United States* in Congress assembled, or to reduce this state to such a condition, as to be unable to supply competent payments upon future requisitions to the Continental Treasury, unless by a general distress of the people.

Thus the great question has arisen, whether *Pennsylvania* ought, in the circumstances actually existing, to establish the before described perpetual fund.

Your Honorable House has expressed a "wish, that we, instead of resting on a general declaration, had pointed out the interference of such an establishment with fœderal measures." With deference for that wish, we will now endeavour to shew the interference.

By the Confederation, "*All charges and expences* incurred for the common defence, or general welfare, and allowed by *The United States* in Congress assembled, are to be defrayed out of a *common treasury*, to be supplied by the several states, and the necessary sums for the service are to be *ascertained, appropriated, and applied* by Congress."

In their act of *December* 16, 1782, Congress say—"By the confederation, Congress have an absolute discretion in determining the quantum of revenue requisite for the national expenditure. No state can dispute the obligation to pay the sum demanded, without a breach of the Confederation; and when the money comes into the treasury, the appropriation is the exclusive province of the fœderal government."

It is indisputable, that these powers comprehend the whole management of the national debt. Congress, in their act of *April* 27, 1784, mention their requisition of 1,200,000 dollars on *September* 4, 1782, thus—"This requision gave *licence* to the states to apply so much as should be necessary of their respective quotas of it, to the payment of interest due on certificates issued from the Loan-Office of their own states, and other liquidated debts of *The United States* contracted therein."

Then, mentioning their requisition of one half of the eight millions of dollars, they add—"But while this proportion of former deficiencies is of necessity called for, under the pressure of demands which will admit neither denial nor delay, and the punctual compliance of every state is expected, to enable the *fœderal administration* with certainty to satisfy these demands, it is earnestly and warmly recommended to the *abler* states, to go as far beyond this proportion *in specie*, as their *happier situation* will admit, under an assurance, that such further contributions will be applied towards discharging the public debt agreeably to the preceding statement, and will be placed to their credit in the next requisitions, with interest thereon from the time of payment." Again, on the 28th of the same month, Congress, "observing that of the purposes for which money is wanting, about three fourths can be answered by nothing but *money itself*," require *them* to "be paid in *actual money*, allowing discounts of interest with domestic creditors as to the other fourth; the said three fourths, or greater proportion, if any state should not avail itself of the facilities in the degree admitted, paid in money at the same time, to be applied according to the above statement." As to the balances that may afterwards remain of the requisitions of eight and of two millions, Congress, by their resolutions of *April* last, defer "the calling them into payment," until the states shall be more able to comply.

Such are the powers vested in Congress, and such has been their unquestioned exercise of them. How wisely or beneficially they have been thus vested, it would be idle to enquire. It has been demonstrated, that in order that they may provide in the best manner for the honor, the defence, the harmony, and welfare of these states, their hands ought rather to be strengthened, than weakened.

Taking into our serious consideration these circumstances, and the design of establishing a *perpetual* fund for "*the quota of this state*, of the annual interest of the aggregate debt of *The United States* contracted during the late war," and of *appropriating* and *applying* the same, *under the direction of this state*, to the payment of *its own citizens*, it appeared to us a matter of the utmost importance, that this plan should be executed upon such principles, as to be satisfactory to *The United States*.

Here is to be the faith of this state perpetually plighted to *a particular class* of the creditors of *The United States*, and its revenues, to the amount of *its whole quota of the debt*, exclusively and without limitation of time pledged to them. We say, without limitation of time: For, the proviso in the bill published, "That the *payment* and *appropriation* aforesaid of the said quota shall cease, whenever *The United States* shall make and carry into execution *other* effectual and *permanent* provision for paying the annual interest and arrearages of interest, due and arising on their aforesaid debts," does not remove the objection. This clause plainly alludes to the unexecuted recommendation of the 18th of *April*, 1783, beforementioned in the bill, and to the recital before made in it, "that a considerable time may elapse, before a general and effective plan for the good purposes aforesaid may be *formed* and *ratified* by the several states, so as to be put in execution." But, until *such other permanent* provision and plan shall be so *made* and *ratified*, the *first* obligation under the Confederation, for every state to pay its quota upon requisitions of Congress into the "*common treasury*," still continues in full force.

We therefore were of opinion, that if the *permanent appropriation* and *application* by this state, as it pleases, of portions of its quota of the general "charges and expences" to a particular part of those charges and expences, so as to re-claim on that account against requisitions of *The United States*, could be rendered agreeable to them in Congress assembled, it must be by these TWO considerations—First, *the distress* of the persons provided for—and secondly, *the keeping ourselves in capacity*, if possible, after such provision, to make competent payments into the "common treasury."

Both these ends, we expected, might be attained, by confining the provision to the *original holders* of certificates, and to societies to which they had been given for *benevolent* purposes—to be continued by the same law to the holders of them upon alienations *subsequent to the provision*, as was done in the case of alienated certificates mentioned in a supplementary act, passed the 20th of *September*, 1783, so that the *original holders*, who are the persons distressed, might, in selling their certificates, have the advantage of their rising in value, in consequence of the provision being made.

The plea of distress for these "*respectable* claimants" would be truly affecting; but how much must it be confused and weakened, by mixing with these claims the demands of *purchasers of certificates*. It was with this view, we made the few and short observations in our message respecting those purchasers. Their merits or demerits, we undertake not to judge: But, we contend, that their pretensions ought not *on this occasion* to be blended with those of *real distress*. Let the state deviate as little as possible from the confederation; and in deviating, let not the *only* plea be falsified, that can be offered in its excuse. We are for leaving the purchasers of certificates what they voluntarily and cheerfully became, upon terms that must be extremely advantageous to them—that is—creditors of *The United States*—with the *privilege* that has raised the value of their certificates, and they had no right to ask, repeatedly held forth by the laws of this state, of laying them out in lands, which at the price fixed by the last law, we believe, may be generally done by them at the rate of from three pence to twelve-pence an acre.

In support of these sentiments, permit us to quote the following memorable words from an act of Assembly, passed the first day of *June*, 1780, after the operation of the laws for making continental bills of credit a legal tender had been suspended, and signed by the worthy gentleman as Speaker, who now holds the same honorable office.—"The *depreciation* of the currency of *The United States*, now in circulation, and the *speculation* which has taken place *in consequence thereof*, has opened a door to *numerous frauds*, and may operate to the *general injury of virtue and morality*, and to the *great dishonor* of the state, unless timely prevented: And *the prospect of an appreciation*, unless regulated on *just and equitable principles*, might likewise be followed by a train of *evils as pernicious as those we have already experienced*, and not only *encourage*, but *enable* such persons, as have obtained *large sums* for *small values*, to derive an *undue advantage* therefrom."

Why need this state interfere with the intentions of Congress concerning such purchasers. That honorable body has declared, that a proper attention shall be paid to them. Let us remember, that they have declared also, that if, from the deficiencies "of the *least able* states, accommodation cannot be effected among the several objects mentioned, a *preference* shall be given in the discharge of the interest due upon the *foreign* debt." Surely we cannot forget, that in *this resolution*, are involved CONSIDERATIONS OF THE HIGHEST CONSEQUENCE to these states.

Speaking of those to whom this debt is due, Congress, in their address of the 18th of *April*, 1783, employ this emphatic language—"TO AN ALLY, in the first place, who, to the exertion of his arms in support of our cause, has added the succour of his treasure; who, to his important loans, has added liberal donations; and whose loans themselves carry the impression of his magnanimity and friendship."

"TO INDIVIDUALS IN A FOREIGN COUNTRY, in the next place, who were the first to give so precious a token of their confidence in our justice, and of their friendship for our cause, and who are members of a republic, which was second in espousing our rank among nations."

What arguments can justify *Pennsylvania*, for giving a "preference" over SUCH CREDITORS—to dealers in certificates; and deliberately chusing to pay *forty* and *fifty* per cent. interest annually to the latter upon their *real* capitals, rather than to pay her proportion of *four* or *five* per cent. interest annually to the former upon their *real* capitals? for, the interest of the foreign debt is no higher. What will the nations of *Europe* think of our honor, our faith, our gratitude, and our union, when they hear of such proceedings?

'Tis true, if all the other states were in "*happier situation*," and could punctually pay their respective quotas, the interest of the foreign debt would still be regularly paid, tho' we should prohibit, as the funding bill proposes, any part of it from being paid by our quota: But, from the words of Congress, it seems that this is not quickly to be expected; and therefore, with the "*earnestness* and *warmth*" before mentioned, and EXCITED BY THEIR INTIMATE KNOWLEDGE OF OUR NATIONAL AFFAIRS, they entreat "the *abler* states" to yield all the aid in their power. In-

ſtead of a compliance with this entreaty, the funding bill is calculated to prevent Congreſs from managing *even our quota of the intereſt* of the national debt.

'Tis alſo true, that if "a general and effective plan for the good purpoſes aforeſaid can be *formed* and *ratified* by the ſeveral ſtates, ſo as to be put in execution," as the bill recites, *that* intereſt may then be regularly paid. But it is *uncertain*, when ſuch a plan will take place. If ſoon, the proviſion againſt which we object is needleſs—If late, the objection operates with greater force.

The ſecond conſideration, which in our opinion might have effect in rendering an *appropriation* and *application* by this ſtate, as it pleaſes, of portions of its *quota* of the general charges and expences *to a particular part* thereof, in the manner before-mentioned, agreeable to Congreſs, was—the keeping ourſelves in capacity, if poſſible, after ſuch proviſion, to make competent payments into the "common treaſury."

The "bills of credit" to be emitted are to be received in payment, not only for lands, but alſo "for all cuſtoms, impoſts, duties and debts to the ſtate, and for the arrearages of all general taxes, and for all taxes to be aſſeſſed." How far this regulation, and a *new appropriation* by this ſtate of the reſidue, after one half of our quota of the eight millions of dollars ſhall be paid, as the funding bill expreſly purports, are reconcileable with the acts of Aſſembly of 1782 and 1783, by which the faith of this ſtate is given to *The United States*, "for the payment of our quotas of the eight millions and two millions of dollars, *in gold and ſilver*, to the orders of the ſaid ſtates," merits conſideration; eſpecially as Congreſs, in *April* laſt, aſſigned this reaſon for not immediately making larger demands than they then did——that, "if the *whole balances* of thoſe two requiſitions ſhould be rigorouſly called into payment *within the courſe of that year*, a compliance with ſuch call would produce much diſtreſs."

Our ſentiments are, that deducting from our quota of the national debt a ſum equivalent to the annual intereſt on purchaſed certificates, which, upon ſuch an eſtimate "as preſent circumſtances will admit," we believe, are *one half* of all that have been iſſued in this ſtate, ſuch ſum, together with our quota of requiſitions for the expences of the government of the union, be promptly paid from time to time, if our finances can enable us, into the "common treaſury." *The United States* in Congreſs aſſembled will then *appropriate* and *apply* the money, *as they ought to do*. The dealers in certificates will ſcarcely venture to ſay, that thoſe, of whom they freely became creditors, are not to be truſted with paying them.

By proceeding in this manner, we ſhall allow ourſelves means to diſcover what our real ſtrength is, and alſo what is the real weight of the burthen now treated of. We ſhall hold ourſelves in reſpectful readineſs to comply in a ſatisfactory manner, it is hoped, with requiſitions of Congreſs, which will undoubtedly be made, as *honor*, *juſtice*, and *the general welfare* ſhall require. If our quota of ſuch requiſitions ſhall not equal the income which we can eaſily raiſe and ſpare, how bright a proſpect will open to *Pennſylvania*, for employing the opportunity, in improving the navigation of our rivers and the paſſage upon our roads, the defects of which threaten us with immenſe loſſes. By theſe and other "cares," not unworthy the rulers of a free people, a lively circulation may be promoted, and a ſtrong connection formed between the ſeveral counties; the mutual bleſſings flowing from thence be univerſally perceived and valued; and in a ſhort time, the whole body of the ſtate, healthy, robuſt, active, and animated, be enabled chearfully to bear loads, that otherwiſe would be oppreſſive.

How far the ability of the ſtate will at preſent extend, is a point demanding the ſtricteſt attention and inveſtigation, before this commonwealth, in the circumſtances now exiſting, ſhall commit her faith and revenue for an indefinite period of time, and for an indefinite ſum of money, in the manner deſigned by the funding bill, publiſhed for conſideration.

It appears by the reſolutions of the General Aſſembly of the 4th of *December* laſt, upon which the funding bill is founded, that the ſum of £ 183,232 muſt be annually raiſed, "to pay the intereſt of the debts of *The United States* to citizens of this ſtate, the intereſt of the debt due from and aſſumed by this ſtate in a ſeparate capacity, and the payments to the late Proprietaries, *excluſively* of the civil liſt, and other ordinary expences of government, and alſo of ſuch other debts as are funded on particular revenues."

It further appears from theſe reſolutions, that the eſtimate of debts is inaccurate, and only ſuch "as preſent circumſtances will admit;" and Congreſs, mentioning the national debts, give the amount, "as far as they can be now aſcertained."

Proper methods are in proceſs for determining with certainty, and in reaſonable time, the debts due by *The United States*, and by this ſtate. But, the buſineſs not yet accompliſhed. At preſent it is *unknown*, what may be the amount of the engagements meditated by this ſtate, eſpecially as by the act of Aſſembly, paſſed the *firſt* of *December* laſt, for appointing additional commiſſioners, if it is carried into execution, debts may be aſſumed by this ſtate as due by *The United States*, for which no credit may be allowed by them to this ſtate. Another riſque this ſtate will be expoſed to, by the multiplicity of counterfeit certificates; a miſchief which can only be effectually guarded againſt by the authority of Congreſs, from their controul over the public offices. This we are aſſured of, that there is a great maſs of demands againſt *The United States*, ſtill remaining to be liquidated in this ſtate. Whatever may *prove* to be the amount of them when they ſhall be ſettled, the funding bill *includes them all*. The duties upon importations, and the taxes of £ 76,945 17 6, are *appropriated* for paying the intereſt *upon the whole*; and, agreeably to the principle of the bill, if thoſe duties and taxes are not ſufficient, *others muſt be impoſed*.

Your Honorable Houſe is well appriſed of theſe additional impoſitions, for your own reſolutions of the 4th of laſt *December*, a few minutes before our meſſage was delivered, and which are the foundations of the funding bill, declare, that "an annual tax of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS is neceſſary." It cannot be imagined, that the ſtate will make a ſcramble for the intereſt money among the citizens, and pay the moſt importunate, leaving the reſt unpaid. Indeed, if the money upon this fund ſhould not come into the treaſury as faſt as it is demanded, which will probably be the caſe, there can be no doubt but *ſome* creditors will, from their activity and ſituation, have a manifeſt ſuperiority over others who live at a greater diſtance, and are not ſo well acquainted with public affairs, and the management of money to the beſt advantage.

To the ſums neceſſary for *theſe* purpoſes, ſuppoſing as much and no more neceſſary for them than the bill mentions, are to be added *our quota* of the expences of the fœderal government, and *all the expences* of our own. Computing the former at *thirty* thouſand pounds, and the latter at *twenty* thouſand pounds, which we think a moderate calculation, this ſtate muſt annually raiſe £ 233,232, beſides the intereſt of the debts already funded on particular revenues, and amounting yearly to £ 11,284 6 4—*excluſive* of county rates and levies, and of the taxes peculiar to the city. Of this ſum of £ 233,232—£ 150,000 at leaſt are to be taken from the people by direct taxation, and levied by Collectors. Nor is this the whole ſum to be thus taken from them. The *expence* of aſſeſſing and collecting, *&c.* will amount to above £ 10,000 more. 'Tis true, there are ſome branches of revenue, that may poſſibly leſſen theſe direct taxes; but they cannot be relied upon to any large amount, when contraſted with the encreaſe of public expences.

By a report adopted by the Honorable the Council of Cenſors the 13th of laſt *Auguſt*, and ſince approved by your Honorable Houſe, it appeared, that there were the following *balances* of taxes unpaid—in *continental* money, £ 3,161,897 7 8—in *ſtate* money, £ 136,681 4 11—and in *ſpecie*, £ 476,239 0 10½.

Conſidering it as our duty upon this occaſion, to make enquiries that might lead to juſt concluſions reſpecting the circumſtances of the ſtate, and its ability to pay the intended taxes, we have endeavoured to obtain information. From accurate accounts that may be depended on, we learn, that the annual amount of all taxable property, together with the rates upon polls, in 1771, was only £ 368,045—that the increaſe of population, from 1760 to 1770, a period of public proſperity, was but about one fourth—and that the exports of ſtaple commodities from this city in 1773, greatly exceeded thoſe of the ſame kind in 1784—as will appear from the incloſed ſchedules. *

It is ſaid, in the anſwer to our meſſage.—"We ſee no cauſe to depreciate the ability of the ſtate, as well as its credit, when we reflect, that in the year 1782, when we had neither reſted from the ravages of the war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £ 420,000 was impoſed, and, tho' heavy, was not inſupportable. In the year 1783, a farther tax was laid for £ 225,000, without any aid from the ſale of lands."

As to the former part of this ſentence, we ſee much greater evils likely to ariſe from exaggerating the ability of the ſtate, ſome of which it would perhaps be more prudent to think than ſpeak of, than from depreciating it, if that was done. As to the taxes mentioned, tho' they were laid early in each year, yet of the whole £ 645,297 15, for that was the exact amount, no more than £ 202,367 2 4, *not one third* of the whole, were paid into the treaſury of this ſtate on the *firſt* day of *the preſent* year; that is, on an average, only £ 67,455 14 1⅓ in *each* of the three years—tho' in that period, thoſe, who were zealous in the cauſe of their country made the moſt ſtrenuous exertions to pay their taxes, in order to terminate a deſtructive war, and thereby obtain peace, liberty, ſafety and ſovereignty; and we are convinced, that many thouſands of our fellow-citizens have experienced very ſevere difficulties in paying their ſhares of the collections. Among theſe are to be reckoned large numbers of that reſpectable claſs of our fellow-citizens, the mechanics and manufacturers, who have been lately, and now are, leſs able to pay taxes, than they were in ſeveral preceding years. Is it to be reaſonably expected then, that this ſtate can, without "producing much diſtreſs," raiſe annually by direct taxation £ 150,000, beſides the expences of the collection.

We cannot therefore upon a review of facts forbear believing, that the following expreſſions of Congreſs laſt *April*, in deſcribing the condition of *America*, are as applicable to our fellow-citizens *in general*, and to great numbers of them in the frontier counties and elſewhere, *as pointedly*, as to the people of other ſtates. "Their abilities muſt be meaſured in weighing their burthens. Their creditors themſelves will view them juſt relieved from the ravages of prædatory armies—returning from an attendance on camps, to the culture of their fields——beginning to ſow, but not yet having reaped—exhauſted of neceſſaries and habitual comforts, and therefore needing new ſupplies out of the firſt proceeds of their labor: Forbearance then, to a certain degree, will ſuggeſt itſelf to them. *Congreſs, entruſted with the diſpenſation of juſtice between the public and its creditors*, will ſuppoſe both parties deſirous, that their mutual ſituations ſhould be conſidered and accommodated."

Indeed, the reſolutions of the General Aſſembly of the 4th of *December* laſt, which contain the funding plan, expreſly acknowledge the diſtreſſes that would attend the burthens to be impoſed; for there it is reſolved, that—"in order to *enable* the good people of this ſtate to pay the tax and arrearages of taxes, with greater eaſe and facility, bills of credit, to the amount of the aforeſaid ſum of £ 183,232, be prepared and iſſued."

Whether this mode of "enabling" thoſe who *have not* paid, will appear equitable to citizens who *have* paid their taxes *in ſpecie* upon *the ſame aſſeſſments*, and whether it be adviſeable to *give* ſuch favor to delinquency, are matters that call for ſome attention. How it can poſſibly add to the commerce, wealth, or proſperity of the ſtate, when all our products are at ſuch high prices, and induſtry in raiſing them is ſure of receiving adequate rewards, we are utterly uninformed? In what part of the world has ſuch an operation ever produced ſuch effects? This truth we are aſſured of, that it *never* can "*enable*" the delinquents to pay their taxes, unleſs the paper comes depreciated into their hands, or they happen to be public creditors, who receive it in the firſt inſtance: For, if it ſhould continue on a par with gold and ſilver, how can they get more of it by their labor or by their products, than they can of gold and ſilver at preſent. Can it, by any intrinſic energy, raiſe the *real* prices of labor or products? If it can, what a misfortune will it be for this ſtate to have them raiſed within itſelf, by means operating ſolely within itſelf, to prices diſproportionate to the relative demands of commerce abroad?

Whether, after recent experience, and while *ſtate* money to the amount of upwards of £ 160,000 already iſſued, and depreciated to two and an half for one, is ſtill falling in price, tho' lands may be patented by it, and it is called for in taxes, and while ſuch quantities of certificates are paſſing, it will be practicable to render paper money "a medium of commerce," rather than an article of commerce, is to be determined. If *Pennſylvania* was a ſtate, the commerce of which was entirely internal, and gold and ſilver could be proſcribed and utterly baniſhed, paper might be that medium. But, if our merchants are to deal in a currency, which has no eſtimation in other ſtates and countries, which cannot anſwer other uſes of money, and is ſubject to dangers and apprehenſions of fluctuation in value, to what *embarraſſments* will they, and to what *hazards* will the commerce of the ſtate, be expoſed? How is it, in the nature of things, poſſible, that paper can anſwer all the purpoſes of gold and ſilver, unleſs the poſſeſſor can, when he pleaſes, convert it into ſuch money? Is it not likely then, that theſe metals will at length prevail over ſuch a currency, and that it muſt depreciate? We alſo fear it will open a new ſource of ſpeculation, to the profit of the artful and the affluent, at the expence of the uninformed and the neceſſitous——whom your Honorable Houſe, in diſtinguiſhing ſome of the ſame kind from the purchaſers of certificates, has been pleaſed to call "the *fooliſh* and the neceſſitous." Whether their weakneſs be accidental or natural, we deſire, that the protection of laws may be extended to them.

We ardently wiſh to ſave WIDOWS, ORPHANS, OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, and other WORTHY CITIZENS, who have contributed their property by placing it in the loan-office, or otherwiſe, to the uſe of their country, or who have ſerved her, and STILL HOLD

* INCREASE of population in PENNSYLVANIA, from 1760 to 1770.

	Taxables in 1760.	In 1770.
Philadelphia City and County,	8321	10455
Bucks,	3148	3177
Cheſter,	4761	5483
Lancaſter,	5631	6608
York,	3302	4426
Cumberland,	1501	3521
Berks,	3016	3302
Northampton,	1987	2793
	31,667	39,665

EXPORTS from PHILADELPHIA.

	In 1773.	In 1784.	Exceſs 1773	do. 84.
Buſhels of Wheat,	182391	24490	157901	
Barrels of Flour,	265967	201365	64602	
Barrels of Bread,	48103	28525	19578	
Barrels of Beef, &c.	9659	2354	7305	
Buſhels Ind. Corn,	179217	73527	105690	
Kegs of Lard,	732	507	225	
Boxes of Candles,	1165	1288		123
Boxes of Soap,	3740	1733	2007	
Tons of Pearl Aſhes,	57⅔	both 61¼	64⅔	
Tons of Pot Aſhes,	13¼			
Pounds of Leather,	31696	7080	24616	
Pounds Bees-Wax,	64546	46585	17961	
Buſhels of Flaxſeed,	68681	71592		2911
M. Staves & Head.	5114	4083	1031	
M. of Plank Boards,	3309	3098		599
Tons of Iron,	1564	667 and Bars 10,402	about 400	

their certificates, *from ſuch unequal conteſts* as have been juſt mentioned, and *from any poſſibility* that what their country pays to them ſhould again deceive them, by depreciating in their hands. Let THEIR caſe be ſeparated from that of dealers in certificates, and let THEM be truly paid in *ſpecie*. That this proviſion ſhould not be exceeded by this ſtate, at this time, and in the manner propoſed, is, in our judgment, recommended by honor, juſtice, humanity, policy, and a regard for the Confederation.

Should the paper to be emitted not anſwer all the ends of a medium of commerce, though receivable for any demands by the ſtate, it may yet have pernicious efficacy in expelling, for ſome time, large quantities of gold and ſilver from circulation. During that period, the difficulty of paying debts, and the diſappointment of the benevolent purpoſes for which the paper was originally intended, will be earneſtly diſplayed. Your ſucceſſors may urge, that the making it a legal tender is the only proviſion wanting to cure theſe diſorders—with what probability of ſucceſs, any perſon acquainted with public tranſactions can eaſily determine.

The iniquities of tender laws, and the evils of a paper currency, may, we hope, be avoided, if the funding plan is confined to the objects we wiſh to be comprehended. *For this purpoſe*, the arrearages of taxes and the impoſts may be ſufficient for ſeveral years. To turn all the gold and ſilver ariſing from the impoſts, &c. into paper, and to retax thoſe citizens who have paid their ſhares of former taxes, while ſuch large ſums are ſtill unpaid by others, and to make theſe extraordinary efforts, in order to pay an immenſe intereſt to the purchaſers of certificates, are meaſures that tend to the injury of the commonwealth, however profitable they may be to ſome individuals.

But it is objected, in the anſwer to our meſſage, that "the diſcrimination between *original holders* of certificates and *purchaſers* muſt be extremely difficult." Admitting the difficulty, yet it is ſurmountable. Such a "diſcrimination" may be made. It can be made, notwithſtanding all the obſtructions ſo ingeniouſly magnified by purchaſers of certificates, and their friends. It has actually been made, and in an inſtance quoted in the anſwer—"the appropriation of the exciſe, for the benefit of the army;" and accordingly, intereſt is now annually paid for near *two hundred thouſand* pounds, upon certificates *retained by the original holders* till the proviſion was made; ſo that MORE THAN ONE HALF of the depreciation certificates were by the ſaid diſcrimination excluded, becauſe they were alienated—and if they had not been excluded, the ORIGINAL HOLDERS would not have been paid, for the fund is little more than ſufficient to diſcharge THEIR intereſt. If the like diſtinction is not made now, *original holders* will find themſelves about as much relieved by the preſent funding plan, as *original holders* would have been without the diſtinction in the caſe mentioned. We are glad, that this inſtance was referred to. It is confeſſed in the anſwer, that "THE MOST UNEXCEPTIONABLE FUND is provided to ſupport theſe certificates of the army." Such it undoubtedly is. Yet, what is the conſequence? *Theſe* certificates, *thus* funded, ſell at the rate of thirty or thirty-five pounds caſh for an hundred in certificates. Does not this fact prove how much more than "extremely difficult" it is, to "reſtore public credit" by the efforts of *one* of theſe ſtates?

But, whatever difficulty may occur in making the diſcrimination alluded to in our meſſage, that is, in limiting the proviſion to be made to the *original holders* of certificates, who, at the time of becoming creditors of *The United States*, were, and ſtill continue citizens of *Pennſylvania*, now having their homes therein, and the executors and adminiſtrators of ſuch as have deceaſed ſince the debts were ſo contracted, and thoſe who hold them by donation for *benevolent* purpoſes, we are convinced, that the difficulty will be much greater in making the diſcrimination propoſed in the funding bill; and that, in executing that bill, if paſſed into a law, it will be IMPOSSIBLE to guard againſt abuſes and frauds.

Reverence for public ſtipulations compels us to make another reflection on this "fund to ſupport the certificates of the army." The *exciſe* is, and then was, payable in *gold and ſilver*. The public faith of this ſtate was ſolemnly given, with all the ſanctions of law, to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line, that "the ſaid *appropriation* of the *exciſe* ſhould be and continue a *permanent* fund for the purpoſes aforeſaid;"—that is, the payment of the intereſt on their certificates, "*until* means ſhould be provided for the payment of the principal ſums ſpecified in ſaid certificates reſpectively." Yet—by the funding bill, the intereſt of theſe certificates is to be paid in *paper*.

The anſwer alſo objects to the manner in which we mentioned the acts of *March* 1783, and their ſupplements in the *September* following. Here ſeems to have been ſome miſtake of our meaning. We mentioned them to ſhew, that diſtinctions had been made by the Legiſlature; and the funding bill itſelf makes diſtinctions.

There appears to have been another miſtake as to what we ſaid, concerning "buyers of certificates being led by general converſation upon the ſubject, and by the tenor of our laws, to contemplate the laying them out in purchaſing *lands*." The truth is ſo notorious, that we did really hope we might be excuſed for noticing it—for the purpoſe, not of revoking any engagement contracted with ſuch perſons by the commonwealth, but for the purpoſe of preventing any engagement being contracted with them, that might be attended by ſeveral perplexing embarraſſments. Beſides, this obſervation was ſtrengthened by being joined with "*the tenor of our laws.*" We alluded to the act, entituled "An act for the ſale of certain lands therein mentioned, for the purpoſe of redeeming and paying off the certificates of depreciation given to the officers and ſoldiers of the *Pennſylvania* line, or their repreſentatives," &c. paſſed *March* 12, 1783, by which, the LANDS to be ſold were to "be paid for in gold or ſilver, or *in the certificates aforeſaid*"—and alſo to the act, entituled "An act for opening the land-office," &c. paſſed *April* 1, 1784, which enacts, that "all the aforeſaid certificates of depreciation, the certificates for monies loaned to *The United States* by citizens of this ſtate, or granted in the name of or for the uſe of ſuch citizens, and ſuch certificates as have been or may hereafter be granted to the officers and ſoldiers of the late *Pennſylvania* line, and all other depreciation certificates granted to officers and ſoldiers of this ſtate, and all certificates for commutation, and for arrearages of pay, and the certificates of the commiſſaries, quarter-maſters and forage-maſters, and alſo certificates for debts due to the citizens of this ſtate from *The United States*, or from this ſtate, *ſhall be received in payment for the* LANDS *ſold*."

We know of no other fund eſtabliſhed, or intended till laſt ſeſſions, by this ſtate, in a ſeparate capacity, for paying the intereſt on the debts due by *The United States* to the citizens of this ſtate. Therefore it ſeems a fair "ſuppoſition," that the dealers in certificates, unleſs they were endued with a ſpirit of prophecy, or ſome intelligence almoſt as extraordinary, could not, in their traffic for them, rely upon any other fund being eſtabliſhed by this ſtate.

Another paragraph in the anſwer is either erroneous, or may lead into errors in the conſtruction. It is ſaid, in mentioning the national debt, and the reſolutions on the 16th of *December*, 1782, "unfortunately no fund has been found by Congreſs to pay even the intereſt, or any part of it, from that time to the preſent." If the meaning of this clauſe is, that "no fund has been found by Congreſs" *different* from the mode fixed in the confederation, it is right: But, if the meaning is, that "the intereſt, or any part of it," has not been paid by contributions, upon requiſitions from Congreſs, *according to the confederation*, it is wrong.

As to the proviſion ſaid to be made in *New-Jerſey*, we are not informed of the particulars. The conduct of no ſtate can abrogate fœderal duties, or alter our ſentiments concerning the meaſures that may be proper for this commonwealth.

We have carefully conſidered the many quotations in the anſwer; and, we truſt, we have fully ſhewn, not only that they are very remote from any contradiction to the ſentiments expreſſed in our meſſage, but, that the meſſage ſtrictly and faithfully adheres to the principles and purpoſes held forth in thoſe quotations. With regard to the concluſion of "The Addreſs," &c. which your Honorable Houſe was pleaſed to "recommend" to our attention, we have endeavoured, but *find it impoſſible*, to believe—that an addreſs made by Congreſs "to the ſtates," expreſly to enforce, by "the moſt powerful conſiderations," as the anſwer obſerves, the eſtabliſhment of "An aſcertained fund—ſimple and productive in its nature—general in its principle—at the diſpoſal of a ſingle will—defined and eſtabliſhed on the faith of the ſtates, ſolemnly pledged to each other—and not revocable by any, without a breach of the general compact"—for theſe are the words of Congreſs—could be intended by that body, to promote ſuch a plan as is contained in the funding bill, which is directly oppoſite to their national, conſolidating views and deſigns.

With as little ſucceſs, we have tried to diſcover "the many miſtakes in fact, from which erroneous conſequences have been deduced in the meſſage," as the anſwer alledges. Could they have been diſcovered, they ſhould have been acknowledged. We are not only deeply ſenſible, how fallible we are, but alſo, how criminal we ſhould be, by perſiſting in errors that might injure *Pennſylvania*.

GENTLEMEN,

Our meſſage was, with unanimous conſent, intended "to offer what information we could upon affairs of much moment" to our country. This reply, with the like unanimity, purſues the ſame deſign, and could not be earlier, as your anſwer was not delivered to us till *four* days after your adjournment.

This mode we think as agreeable to the conſtitution and to practice, as that of *conferences*. Conſcious of the uprightneſs of our intentions, we are willing, that our conſtituents and the world ſhould be perfectly acquainted with the motives of our conduct; and, as we are freemen and have the honor to ſerve an Independent Sovereign People, we eſteem it our right, and our duty, to deliver our ſentiments upon ſubjects in which they are intereſted, in ſuch manner as we judge moſt likely to contribute to the advancement of their welfare.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council-Chamber, Philad. Feb. 1, 1785.

260178

A MESSAGE from THE PRESIDENT AND THE SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to* THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER our Meſſage of yeſterday was agreed to, and nearly tranſcribed, we received a letter of the 21ſt of laſt month from the Preſident of Congreſs, which we now ſend, with the incloſures. The ſentiments contained in theſe communications ſo perfectly correſpond with thoſe delivered in that meſſage, and ſo remarkably ſupport the arguments therein uſed, that, we hope, they will give great weight to them, and immediately engage the *moſt ſerious* attention of your Honorable Houſe.

An opportunity is now offered, for this ſtate to acquire diſtinguiſhed reputation, and render an eſſential ſervice to the Union, which, we are certain, will be attended by very happy conſequences to the commonwealth.

JOHN DICKINSON.

COUNCIL-CHAMBER, PHILADELPHIA, *February* 2, 1785.

*** The AMERICAN PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY will meet at the Univerſity, This Evening, about 6 o'Clock.
Feb 4. SAMUEL MAGAW, Sec'y.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, containing 75 acres, bounded by lands of Abraham Robinſon, Iſaac Ford and others; this land abounds with white oak timber fit for ſawing. Late the eſtate of John Ford, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by
¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. one full and equal half part in 40 acres, part cleared land, and part timber. Late the eſtate of Thomas Collins and William Smith, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 11th of February next, a Meſſuage, now occupied as a public houſe, with 90 acres of land, beautifully ſituated for a view of the river Delaware, bounded by lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the townſhip of Ridley; the ſale to be opened on the premiſes at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. Late the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by
§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and 104 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, bounded by lands of Michael Frites, Jeremiah Andrews and others; now occupied as a public houſe, known by the name of the White Horſe; the ſale to open on the premiſes at the hour above mentioned. Late the eſtate of John Bryan, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of four o'clock, P. M. at the White Horſe, near the premiſes, a Lot of Woodland, containing ſeven acres and three quarters, well timbered, adjoining lands of Benjamin Paſchall and others. Late the eſtate of Jacob Rudolph, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by
§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jarrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others. Late the eſtate of John Robinſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed by the Commiſſioners of the county, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 236 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, taken in execution as the eſtate of Patrick Mulloy, and to be ſold by
§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

THE SHIP
MERCURY,
Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,
WILL SAIL FOR
AMSTERDAM,

AS ſoon as poſſible after the navigation opens, having the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Philad. Jan. 20, 1785 GEORGE HENRY.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county, Delaware ſtate, on the 25th ult. a Negroe Man, named SIMON, formerly called Dick, 32 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, he is fat and very ſtrong made, very active and complaiſant, apt to tell lies, very fond of telling fortunes, and can alter his voice on each extreme, underſtands working on a farm, but more eſpecially houſe and kitchen work, is an excellent cook, can waſh, ſpin, ſew, knit, &c. it is probable he may change his clothes and put on womens, in order for better concealment, as he did ſo once before; he takes a great quantity of ſnuff, and is ſubject to fits. Had on when he went away, a large black hat, a fulled linſey ſhort coat, without pocket-flaps or cuffs, a calicoe jacket, buckſkin breeches, new ſhoes and ſtockings, alſo a check apron. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and brings him home, or ſecures him in any goal, ſhall receive the above reward, from WILLIAM MOODY.
January 22, 1785. §

BANK OF *NORTH-AMERICA*,

JANUARY 14, 1785.

AT a general Meeting of the Stockholders on the 10th Inst. it was agreed, that PUBLIC NOTICE be now given, That there will be a Meeting of the Stockholders held here on the first MONDAY in March next, precisely at Eleven o'Clock, to consider the Propriety of closing the Subscription for Shares in the Capital Stock of the Bank, within such limited Time, and after such public Notice, as shall then be agreed on.

Just Published and to be Sold by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, on the north side of Market-street, between Second and Third-streets,

A NARRATIVE

Of the Captivity and Sufferings of BENJAMIN GILBERT and his Family,

WHO were surprised by the Indians and taken from their farms on the frontiers of Pennsylvania, in the spring 1780; giving an account of the many hardships they underwent, the death of Benjamin Gilbert, and the safe arrival of the remainder of the family among their relations and friends in Byberry township, near Philadelphia, in the fall of 1782.

The captive family, in savage bonds,
Trace thro' each rugged way and trackless wild,
Thro' famine, toils unknown, and hostile wounds,
The tender mother and her infant child.

IMPORTED in the last vessels from London, and now on SALE, at

Thomas Billington's Clothes Store,

In Front-street, three doors below Chesnut-street,

A seasonable Assortment of *Dry Goods*,

Consisting of-------

SUPERFINE, second and forest cloths, cassimers, casamets and saggathies, rattinets, shalloons, cottons, fustians, jeans, plain and printed, sattinet and ribbed delures, corderoys, velverets and velveteens, fine buff India dimity, corded dimities, buff and white muslinets; also best superfine coats lapelled, with solid gilt, plated, or covered buttons, single breasted ditto, superfine forest ditto, inferior ditto, jean, jeanet and fustian ditto, silk, jean, fustain and printed cotton coatees, rich silk jackets, gold laced or plain, gold and silver tissue ditto, gold and silver imperial ditto, buff and white corded dimity ditto, Marseilles ditto, jean, fustian, and a variety of fancy striped and figured ditto, a great variety of elegant silk jacket patterns of a new construction, corderoy breeches, lined, and covered buttons, at 18s. 9d. a pair.

N. B. Merchants, Captains of ships and others, may be supplied with the above articles on the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

FOR SALE,

A PLANTATION, situate in Abington township, Montgomery county, about 13 miles from Philadelphia, and half a mile from the old York road, containing 70 acres, well watered with never failing springs running through the whole, a large bearing orchard of most kinds of fruit, good meadows, and wood sufficient for the place, a convenient dwelling-house, barn and other necessary buildings. The purchaser may have some time allowed for part of the money, paying interest. For further particulars and terms of sale, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. † JOHN THAW. Jan. 5, 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

In the borough of Chester,

A VERY convenient Lot of GROUND, whereon are erected an elegant three story brick house and kitchen, a large stone stable and shed, which is now under licence for keeping public house; there are likewise on said lot, a very convenient tan-yard and a good garden, all which will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, enquire of the subscriber, living on the premises. SAMUEL JOHNSON. § Jan. 11, 1785.

TO BE SOLD cheap,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Path Valley, Fannet township, Cumberland county, and state of Pennsylvania, about 30 miles from Carlisle, containing 129 acres, situated near to a grist and saw-mill, also to a lime-stone quarry. There are on the premises a log dwelling-house, and a building which at a very small expence may be fitted up for a convenient barn, about 20 acres of cleared land, a young apple orchard of about 100 trees, and a fine stream of water running through said place. The above plantation being in a fine improving part of the country, will be sold for specie, continental loan-office certificates, or certificates for the final settlement of the Pennsylvania line, at the usual rate of exchange. Enquire of the Printers.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all sorts of flint and other glass, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, situate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaster, with all the store-houses, out-houses, sheds and other buildings, and the implements and utensils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the same is erected and standing; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reasonable terms for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the same time will be sold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforesaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in several lots, which will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

And also several valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Messuages or Dwelling-Houses, situate in the town of Manheim aforesaid, in public parts of the town.

Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforesaid, or to the subscribers, in the borough of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1785. JOHN BOWSMAN,
§ 5 w GABRIEL HEISTER.

DELAWARE STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Castle, will be sold, on Thursday, the 17th of February next, on the premises, a valuable grist-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr stones, with a fan and screen; the bolting mills and hoistings all go by water. This mill is situate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforesaid, being part of the real estate of Benjamin Noxon, deceased, and sold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of sale, by ‡

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Administrator.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, situate in Easton township, Chester county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile south of Lancaster road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the last two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 bushels of lime, within the last eighteen months. There are on said farm, a large stone dwelling house in compleat repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; also a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, suitable to accommodate a tenant; a stone barn, 73 feet front, almost new, with stables, carriage-house, &c. also a stone spring-house, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the house, and a pump of excellent water in the yard, two good apple orchards, one of them young, also a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently situated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worship. There are several grist-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a compleat new fence, having had upwards of 10000 chesnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and so situated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very small expence. Possession of the above may be had the first of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north side of Market-street, adjoining the house of John Lukens, Esquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-six feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-street. These lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Island, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

TO BE LETT,

A Lot, upon Chesnut-street, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay suitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-street, containing the same quantity, and suitable for the same business.

Also a number of Lots, on Arch and Chesnut-streets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq; or the subscriber. JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

Strasburg, Lancaster county, January 8, 1785.

WHEREAS a certain BENJAMIN BUFFINGTON, of Upper Paxton township, Lancaster county, hath obtained nine several Bonds or Obligations from the subscriber, for the consideration money for a certain Tract of Land in the township aforesaid; said bonds bearing date on or about the eighth day of December last:-----One of them being for the payment of Fifty Pounds, due on the first day of April next ensuing; one of Twenty Pounds, due on the same day aforesaid; one of Fifty Pounds, April 1, 1786; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1787; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1788; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1789; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1790; one of Twenty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1791; and one of thirty-five Pounds, due April 1, 1792; amounting in the whole to the sum of Two Hundred and Eighty Pounds, lawful money of Pennsylvania. And as I have since found that the said Benjamin Buffington cannot make a good title to me for the said tract of land, according to the agreement made between us, the same land being under a mortgage, &c. These are therefore to give public notice, That no person or persons take an assignment of any of said bonds, as I will not pay any of them for the above said reasons, unless thereunto compelled by due course of law. ¶ BALTZER BEETERMAN.

To be LETT for a Number of Years,

on moderate terms, and may be entered on the first day of March next,

A MESSUAGE and PLANTATION, situate in Passyunk township, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, containing about 37 acres, about one half whereof are excellent meadows, the other good upland, with a good bearing orchard of the best kinds of fruit; there are also on the premises, a good frame barn, hay-house, stables and other out-houses, and a well of good water at the door. For terms, apply to Christian Deshong, at the Governor's mill, on Germantown road, or to Godfrey Gebler, in Chesnut-street, opposite the Bank.

All persons who have any demands against the estate of Peter Deshong, deceased, are desired to bring them in, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the said estate, by bonds, notes or book-debts, are desired to make immediate payment to the subscribers, that they may be enabled to settle the accounts of the said estate. CHRISTIAN DESHONG, } Execut.
GODFREY GEBLER, }

N. B. Boulting-Cloths of all kinds to be had. Enquire at the above mill. * Philadelphia, Jan. 19, 1785.

East Whiteland, Jan. 18, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in the Great Valley, Chester county, 23 miles from Philadelphia, containing 200 acres of good lime-stone land, two thirds thereof is cleared, 18 acres of which is of the best of meadow, watered by never failing streams, the plough land as good as the neighbourhood can produce; there is a lime kiln and quarry about the center of the farm, which makes it convenient for liming, a young orchard of 100 apple trees of the best grafted fruit, and the old orchard bears sufficient to make from ten to twenty hogsheads of cyder yearly, with a convenient stone dwelling-house, two stories high, four rooms on the first floor and entry, six on the second, with a leanto kitchen, and cellars nearly under the whole, there is a spring of good water near the door, with a well and pump in it in the yard, with a stone barn and stabling that will contain thirty head of cattle, and other necessary out-houses.

Likewise a plantation, containing 150 acres of good lime stone land, two thirds thereof cleared, five acres of meadow made, and much more may be made, as that never failing stream the Valley creek runs through it, with fall sufficient for a mill; there is a lime kiln and quarry on said premises, with a bearing orchard of 120 trees of the best grafted fruit, that are now in their prime; the plough land is in good order as it has been limed over twice within these 12 years; there is a log dwelling-house and barn on the premises, as it lies adjoining to the afore-mentioned place, both would make one capital farm. They will be sold together or separate as best suits the purchasers. Any person or persons may know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, on the first mentioned farm.

BENJAMIN BARTHOLOMEW.

N. B. If they are sold previous to the first of March, possession will be given the first of April. ¶

SHARP & WILLIAM DELANY,

DRUGGISTS,

At Boerhaave's head, the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, have for sale, at the most reasonable rates,

A general assortment of Drugs, chymical and galenical, Surgeons Instruments, patent Medicines and Shop Furniture,

Among which are,

CAMPHIRE,	Opium,
Cantharides,	Rhubarb,
Cream of Tartar,	Verdigrease,
Glauber salts,	Red lead,
Saffron,	Best Aleppo galls,
Jesuits bark,	Orris root,
Jalap,	Juniper berries.
Manna,	

Instruments on the latest and most improved Plans.

Amputating---the saws with silver backs,
Trepanning---with circular saws, &c.
Midwifery---improved by Doctors Lowder, Orme, &c.
Pocket---in pouches and cases,
Teeth, for drawing, scaling and cleaning.
Dissecting knives in cases, elastic and common Catheters, elastic Steel-trusses, elastic Gum-syringes of various sizes, Mudges-in-haler, Splints, Needles, Lancets, Trocars, &c.

Patent medicines.	British oil,
Anderson's pills,	Bateman's drops,
Hooper's ditto,	Turlington's balsam,
Daffy's elixir,	James's fever powders, &c.
Godfrey's cordial,	

Their customers may depend on being supplied with fresh and genuine Medicines of the first quality, as they intend to keep up their assortment by frequent importations. Jan. 18,

---

TO BE SOLD,

A CERTAIN PLANTATION, situate on both sides of the river Schuylkill, 13 miles from the city, containing 205 acres of land, with a sufficient quantity of best watered meadow. The dwelling-house is an elegant well finished stone building, on a high situation, commanding a fine view down the river, 50 by 40 feet, four rooms on the first floor, and five on the second and third floors, with an entry or hall 12 feet wide, a cellar under the whole, and a large vault extending from the house near 70 feet, and opening into the garden, which is large and stored with a variety of fruit-trees, &c. There are also on the place, a small stone dwelling-house, two spring-houses, barn, stables, coach-house, smoke-house, &c. a valuable shad fishery, and an inexhaustible quarrey of limestone. About 120 acres of the land is in wood, and remarkably well timbered; and wood delivered at the lime quarry will fetch twenty shillings per cord, which renders the timber very valuable. There is now on the premises one lime kiln which will let for fifty pounds per annum, and two others which, with a small expence of repair, will each let at the same rate, and are likely to increase in value; also a valuable ferry on the premises, with a good new strong ferry-boat, scow-ropes, &c. the use of which is increasing much, and to good advantage. It is near the Spring-mills, which are some of the most capital grist-mills on the continent, in an excellent neighbourhood, and the daily communication with the city of Philadelphia makes it extremely convenient to any gentleman residing on it. For terms of sale, enquire of ROWLAND EVANS, Conveyancer, in Fourth-street, near Race-street. ctf. Jan. 1.

TO BE SOLD,

By JOHN MEASE, in Philadelphia, WILLIAM PARR, Esq; of Lancaster, or ABRAHAM SCOTT, Esq; at Elizabeth-town, near the premises,

A MOST valuable Tract of LAND, in Lancaster county, Donegall township, containing 600 acres, about 150 acres whereof are cleared, the timber on the remainder is extremely large, consisting chiefly of walnut, hickory and oak. The soil in general is amongst the first for goodness of any in that rich neighbourhood; remarkable for sure crops, a very healthy situation, and plenty of good water. There are about 20 acres of watered meadow, which may be increased to more than double the quantity by a few days labour in making a small dam from the branch of the Canaigh creek which runs through the centre. The orchard is large, and remarkable for the surest and greatest quantity of fruit of any in that county, which has been fully proved for a number of years past. There is a large dwelling-house, intended for four rooms on a floor, but not finished; a new barn, all out-houses. Distance from the borough of Lancaster 18 miles, and 3 from the river Susquehanna, where great quantities of shad and other fish are caught in their seasons, and very convenient to different places of worship. This land has always been occupied by the original locator James Allison and Son, until my purchase. A clear title and immediate possession will be given, and the terms of payment made easy.

Also, To be SOLD by said MEASE, three very valuable Tracts of LAND, adjoining each other, containing 833 acres and allowances, in Cumberland county, on both sides of Jack's creek, which may be easily made to water near 100 acres; bounded by lands formerly or now of Baynton and Wharton, vacant land, and the North Mountain, which will always afford an extensive range for cattle, and renders these tracts peculiarly valuable. There is a comfortable two story house of squared logs, and floored above and below, about 50 acres cleared. Immediate possession will be given, with a clear title, and terms made convenient to the purchaser. They are all patented, and free of any incumbrance.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, on the 6th of the 8th Month last, in New-Garden township, Chester county, a pale coloured bay HORSE, without brand or ear-mark, a natural trotter, about 14 hands high, supposed to be 8 years old last spring. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be sold for the same. § BENJAMIN HUTTON.

TO BE SOLD,

By virtue of an Order of Orphan's Court, at public Auction, on Monday, the 7th day of February next, on the premises,

THAT valuable PLANTATION or TRACT of LAND, being the real estate of John Taylor, late of New-Castle county, deceased, adjoining to the village of St. George's, containing 160 acres, the arable land being beautifully divided in four 30 acre fields; this plantation is deemed to be one of the best in that neighbourhood, and produces all sorts of grain in abundance; the situation is delightful and healthy; there is on the premises, a good dwelling-house, with two rooms on a floor, kitchen, barn, stables, granary, with several other out-houses, a good well of water at the door, a large apple orchard, with a great variety of other fruit trees of different qualities. Also about 4 acres of good timothy meadow, and a sufficient quantity more may be made at a small expence.

Attendance and conditions of sale, will be made known on said day, by † ROBERT PORTER, Executor.

Christiana Bridge, January 18, 1785.

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FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2854.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1785.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

IN the preſent conteſt about money and power, perhaps ſome of your readers would not be diſpleaſed to have their attention diverted to ſomething more cheerful: I therefore ſend you the following Anecdote, which I once read, but I know not when or where. I may not repeat it exactly, but I will try to give you the pith. As to literal quotations, I ſhall leave them to the dull, plodding diſputants of the day, who ſcorn to call in a little invention to help a bad memory.

During the merry reign of Charles the Second, whilſt Buckingham was favorite and Clarendon was miniſter, a grand performance was projected for the entertainment of the Court, which was reluctantly yielded to by Clarendon, at the requeſt of a celebrated foreigner, one Heidegger, who was to have the ſole direction of the exhibition. This perſonage, though a mighty good ſort of a man, had a viſage of ſo ſtriking and diſtorted a figure, that he was a mere unique in the human ſpecies. Villiers, who was ever on the ſearch for humour as well as for means of mortifying Clarendon, whoſe gravity gave a damp to the pleaſures of the Court, invited this foreigner to dinner, and by laviſh praiſes on his taſte, and plenty of burgundy, ſoon laid his gueſt ſprawling on the floor, when a ſtucco caſter was immediately ſet to work, who procured a compleat ſtucco mould of his face, and from thence made a maſk abſolutely reſembling Heidegger, both in complexion and feature. A few days after, when the entertainment and every thing was ready diſpoſed for the appearance of his Majeſty, and the band was inſtructed by Heidegger to ſtrike up a fine piece of muſic he had compoſed in honor of the occaſion, he retired from the ſtage to receive the King as he entered the houſe. The moment he diſappeared, and juſt as his Majeſty was entering, Buckingham ſent his maſk forward, worn by a fellow of the exact ſize and figure of Heidegger, who ordered the band to delay the piece he at firſt directed, and to ſtrike up the old Oliverian tune ſo hateful to the Court. The order was complied with, and the impoſter darted from the ſtage like lightning. The whole houſe was in conſternation, the King frowned, and poor Heidegger ruſhed from behind the curtain in the moſt tremendous paſſion, ſtopping the tune, and changing it to the piece firſt intended, which ſoon calmed the audience, and reſtored a ſmile into the boxes. Heidegger then returned to renew his attention to the ſucceeding exhibition------but, no ſooner had he quitted the ſtage, than the falſe Heidegger flew on it, curſed the band, and compelled them to play up Old Noll again, diſappearing as before. This ſecond affront raiſed a general confuſion, and Heidegger, like a frantic madman, came running forward, ſtopped the muſic, and flies up to his Majeſty's box to apologize for the inſult. The falſe Heidegger again ſtepped on the ſtage, and accoſted the band with the utmoſt fury for diſobeying his orders---but, terrified at the ſight of two Heideggers, they bounced over their benches, broke their inſtruments, and left the houſe. He immediately tripped acroſs the ſtage to his Majeſty, and pointing to the true Heidegger, told him that fellow had been perſonating him all day, wherever he went, and he verily believed he was the devil. Poor Heidegger looked at him with horror and aſtoniſhment, and was ſinking on the floor, when Buckingham, throwing himſelf on his knees, aſked his Majeſty's pardon, and explained the trick.-----

BRIARIUS.

For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

THE public have been entertained with a very curious paper, called "*A propoſed* Addreſs" from the General Aſſembly to their conſtituents, which was intended, ſay the editors, to have been offered for the *adoption* of the Houſe.---It is really matter of amuſement, to obſerve the various ways which are fallen on to deceive and gull the poor people of Pennſylvania, like ſo many unfledged birds gaping in their neſts, with cloſed eyes and open mouths, to ſwallow whatever ſhall be offered by any creature that approaches them. The wiley ſerpent ſteals to the unſuſpecting brood, and thinks himſelf certain of his prey; but, like the tender hearted huſbandman, who views the fatal faſcinating eye, we hope we ſhall reſcue our devoted countrymen. Believe us, gentlemen, that pompous addreſs is a meer forgery, an arrant impoſture, and in its place we beg leave to preſent you a true and genuine intended addreſs, which ſeveral members of the Honorable Houſe have prepared, and which they conceive contains the true ſenſe of the majority.

A genuine propoſed Addreſs from the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, to their Conſtituents.

GENTLEMEN,

"The framers of our excellent conſtitution, ſenſible of the *unalienable* right of the citizens of this ſtate, whoſe government is raiſed on the *generous principles of equal liberty*," having, by intuition, ſenſibly inſpired us with a true definition of their meaning in the words *unalienable right and equal liberty*, we have thought it our duty in this ſeſſion to declare to the world, that the "unalienable right of the citizens" means no more, than that *we*, who have at preſent the power of government in our hands, are never to have to have it alienated from us; and that the words "*citizens of this ſtate*," ſtrictly ſpeaking, comprehend no more than that number who vote for us---for though we have hitherto permitted the republican party to participate with us in the right of citizenſhip, yet, finding by dear bought experience that they impede our deſigns, and make perpetual oppoſition to our meaſures, we conceive them to belong to that claſs who have not taken the oaths to the ſtate; for as to the *words*, they mean nothing---it is the *intention* we are to obſerve---they approached us with their mouths, but their hearts were alienated from us, and they have diſfranchiſed themſelves by their diſunion. We ſhall therefore bring in a bill to vacate all their votes, as ſoon as things are ripe for the purpoſe.---Well knowing that your intelligence of our proceedings is generally too late, "we embrace the opportunity of the members returning home, to give you every information in our power." Thoſe who live near the ſeat of government, who ſee our votes, and thoſe more diſtant, who read the news-papers, may receive more early intelligence of the bills publiſhed for conſideration, conformably to the order of the conſtitution---but it is neceſſary you ſhould have a right underſtanding of this matter, from whence you will perceive your diſtance from the State-houſe is not ſo inconvenient as ſome may imagine. We publiſh, it is true, all the bills we propoſe enacting into laws, which reach ſome of you, like the thawing of the voices, a month or two after the froſt congealed them, or like the firſt ſound of a woodman's ax, when your eye informs you he has made a ſecond ſtroke---and let us tell you, ſome of theſe *ſecond ſtrokes* are very good ones. A review of our laws would diſcloſe you 220 ſuch ſtrokes in the firſt volume, and 169 in the laſt---being, in other words, the number of laws we have paſſed; ſo you ſee there is no ſuch mighty occaſion for regret, at your not ſeeing the laws before they are actually paſſed. We publiſh firſt the general *out-line*, but, when we come to fill up the contents, for the laſt magic touch of the Speaker's hand, you would hardly know that it was the ſame law, if it was not for the title. Like the chalk out-lines on Mr. Pine's or Mr. Peale's portraits, you cannot determine whether he means to give a white or a *red noſe*, a ſmile or a *ſneer*, in ſhort, whether the picture is that of an honeſt man or a *pick-pocket*---ſo of our laws, by the publication you can form but little judgment of them, or of their meaning; for you don't perceive the laſt teint till our pictures are ready for their gilt frames, or, to ſpeak to your comprehenſions and *feelings*, until we have actually got our hands into your pockets, with the conſtable at the door, to drag you to goal if we find them empty. But don't be frightened; this is nothing to what you ſhall ſee by and by. You have heard a great deal about a commonwealth and a republic. We have tried it, and find it won't do. Don't you ſee Holland is going to the dogs for want of noblemen and a King? Do you think that the Emperor would treat them with ſo little ceremony if he had a King to deal with? No ſuch thing, we aſſure you. Like loves like all the world over, and a King hates a commonwealth as heartily as we do a republican. Our old grandfather Oliver Cromwell, you know, only made uſe of the ſaints in his days as ſo many ſtalking horſes to get up to his game, and then puſhed them aſide as Sextus 5th threw aſide his crutches, to the amazement of the Cardinals, when they elected him Pope, fetching a hem which made the whole hall ring, and uttering, with a voice that ſtruck daggers to their hearts,---"we feel ourſelf much better"---- and ſo ſay we all, on our preſent promotion to ſeats in this honorable Houſe. We find the abſolute neceſſity of more dignity in government, and, though we do not think it adviſeable at preſent to enact any law for enobling certain of the people whom we have in our eye, until we have fitted them out with eſtates ſuitable to their rank, we by no means intend to have that matter fruſtrated. It is a thing which will follow of courſe---and titles may be aſſumed at any time. Turn to the life of Czar Peter, and you will learn how to do it in a trice. The only difficulty that occurs in this example is, that Peter was a great man, and ſome of our leaders are rather men of inferior abilities---but ſo much the better for that, ſay the ſhrewd ones; they will be more eaſily governed by a cunning miniſtry, and we have them all in our eye.

But to proceed. We have been very buſy about an election law. We find there were ſuch a pack of rogues in Lancaſter county on both ſides of the queſtion, that we have ſome ſerious thoughts of depriving the whole county of its votes, unleſs we can deviſe ſome mode of parcelling out the townſhips to be voted in, and a few other ſtate tricks, which may be managed to advantage, by uſing a little influence in the pulpits the Sunday before the election, and importing a few legerdemain men inſpectors and ticket box-keepers; for the more you multiply ticket boxes, the finer the field. We have already men amongſt us, who know how to make a box's bottom come out without breaking the ſeal, or, if need be, to take off an impreſſion. "The preſent Aſſembly, firmly attached to the conſtitution, that great bulwark of equal liberty, mean to reduce the adminiſtration of the ſtate to the firſt principles of our happy conſtitution." An attempt was made by a certain member, who ranks high in the military line, whoſe name it may not be proper to mention, to commit a breach on our ſaid excellent conſtitution, and to trample under foot that great bulwark of equal liberty, which we are ſo zealous to ſupport. This ſaid General Wayne motioned for our reſtoring near two fifths of the people to *our* natural rights, as if any man could poſſibly conceive that *their* rights and *our* rights were the ſame thing, or that the conſtitution intended "equal liberty" to be the portion of every inhabitant of Pennſylvania. "Equal liberty" is a mighty fine thing to talk about, and to hang up in a gilt frame, like King Charles's rules in an ale-houſe, or the tables of Moſes in an Epiſcopal Church, but who expects to find the one or the other regarded. Our children, when they read our conſtitution, will be apt to exclaim, with Miranda in the Tempeſt, when Ferdinando appeared,

"What is't, a ſpirit!
Lord, how it looks about! believe me, ſir,
It carries a brave form---but *'tis* a ſpirit."

Aye, aye, 'tis but a ſpirit we aſſure you, and the ſubſtance fled away with the drying of the ink that made its wretched form on paper, for no where elſe was it ever intended to exiſt. "It carries a brave form" to ſend abroad, but to realize it would be ruin and perdition at home. We are for ever quoting it in our laws, our minutes, and public addreſſes, but mean no more by it than the reſponſers---who cry "Lord have mercy on *us miſerable ſinners*." Notwithſtanding the frequency of our uſing the word "conſtitution," we hold it in the ſame deteſtation which the proverb tells us the devil does holy water.----We hate to find it eternally caſt in our teeth, like the addreſſes of the Quakers to the late Governor John Penn, perpetually referring back to the ſimplicity and purity of his anceſtor, the worthy founder, William Penn. But, like his brother Dick, who uſed to ſay archly, on the broad brim gentry ſtalking up to his honor,---"Come, John, here is more about our grandfather"---ſo it has become a by-word with us on ſuch occaſions, "Come, Brethren, here is more about our conſtitution."---We therefore deſire, gentlemen, that you will endeavour to inculcate in your ſeveral congregations and neighbourhoods, that, tho' the *brave form* of the conſtitution remains tacked to the head of our volume of laws, it is no more to be regarded than the 39 articles, which the Biſhops would gladly reform and purge away, but are fearful, if they once draw the cork out of the bottle, the whole will evaporate in fumo, and, like Pandora's box, ſpread ſchiſm, confuſion and rebellion through the whole church---therefore we muſt keep up the form of the conſtitution, but may twiſt and turn it to ſuit our views, as the Lawyers quote caſes out of Vattel, to apply either way as they want them---therefore be pleaſed to remember, once for all, when ever we ſpeak of the rights of the people as derived under our happy conſtitution, nothing is to be underſtood but the rights of the people now in power, and that the non-jurors are meer beaſts of burthen, to work for us whilſt living, and when dead to make ſhoes out of their hides to be trampled under foot of men, and this we will do in defiance of that old exploded precept---"do ye unto others, as ye would they ſhould do unto you." This was a rule well enough to ſerve the early times of chriſtianity; but in -----'s next edition of the New Teſtament, it may be well for our worthy Divines to conſult the original text, and find whether the tranſlation ought not to be rendered thus---*do ye unto others, as ye think they would do unto you.* Be the text as it may, neither the Doctrines originally inculcated even in the prayer of forgiving our enemies, as a condition of being forgiven ourſelves, or the pompous words contained in our conſtitution, are to be the rules of our conduct.

We come now to the point which lies neareſt to our hearts, and which, to be plain with you, is the ſole motive that induced us to furniſh you with a copy of our propoſed addreſs. It is the funding bill---the bill for taking £ 200,000 per annum out of *your* pockets, and putting it into *ours*.---Mark the fervency of our expreſſion---"Penetrated with the moſt lively concern for the diſtreſſed condition of many of our moſt worthy conſtituents, whoſe early zeal and confidence in the rectitude of the American cauſe have induced them to furniſh neceſſaries and ſupplies for the continental army, and who have not got their accounts ſettled, whereby they have neither received principal nor intereſt of the monies owing to them by the public (*it is a terrible out of breath period---but blow a little and you will find*) we have taken ſuch meaſures, by appointing additional Auditors," &c. as to enable them to come in for ſhare of the general plunder before we get the whole monies of the ſtate; being fully ſenſible, that without ſuch a meaſure we ſhould raiſe a very formidable oppoſition amongſt that numerous claſs, and therefore we have been compelled to adopt the propoſal of Pope's Tragedian---

"All my demurs, but doubles his attacks,"
At laſt he whiſpers---"*Do, and we go ſnacks.*"

However, before theſe men get their accounts ſettled, we ſhall have fleeced the country pretty well of its ready rino, and *they* may come in for a ſlice of the back lands, if any are left: For the additional Auditors are not to be in a hurry, unleſs we can contrive to avail ourſelves of any advantage by it.

"The relief of our ſuffering conſtituents in every part of the ſtate, and eſpecially thoſe early whigs who lent their paper money to the public (when neither lamp black nor paper were to be had for Congreſs to emit more money with) and whoſe exiſtence in the various ſhapes of aged parents, helpleſs widows and orphan children, now entirely depend on our realizing their lendings," except *ſome few* who have ſold to us and our friends a ſmall trifle or ſo of their rights, which you muſt not ſuppoſe have in the leaſt influenced us to this manly act of generoſity---"We have long viewed (with terrible grief as you may ſuppoſe) the *mournful depreciation* of their certificates, and *lamented* the wretched prices at which their neceſſities obliged many of them to part with the reward of their ſervices," with all that genuine ſympathy and diſtreſs which operate on a pawn broker's mind, when he advances his guinea for the wretched furniture of a ſinking family.

"The Pilgrims pro---progreſs, oh!
"The laſt edition never ſold before,
"Oh! 'tis ſo moving, I can read no more."

"Therefore, attentive to the calls of *Juſtice*, and deaf to all the *ſhallow politics of Diſhoneſty*, that would promiſe the enrichment of the public, by *filching a little more* from the pocket of the decrepid family, &c." we have now come to the determination that there ſhall be *no more filching*, having pretty amply ſatisfied ourſelves for the *preſent* with the ſhare we have already *filched*, and therefore are about providing for realizing our *filchings*, which is eſſential to the very exiſtence of our *free ſtate*, and flatter ourſelves we ſhall meet with the hearty approbation of every good lover of filching, and the conſtitution.

"Whilſt we lament that theſe meritorious" tricks have been ſo long unplayed, and that we have been making our complaints to each other in private of the danger of the meaſure, we are happy that we can bring Congreſs forward, like the great moving breaſt-works of the Pacific Ocean Indians, and commence our operations behind them, without laying any new tax on you more than that laid in September 1783, which, ſays the clauſe in that law, "ſhall not take effect until each and every of the Thirteen United States ſhall make laws conformable." But as the reſt of the ſtates are tardy, and *we* are in a hurry to touch your pence, we propoſe to draw from you a large annual tax, without your knowing any thing of the matter, by charging it "on our *predeceſſors*." You are therefore to ſuppoſe that the preſent funding bill is a mere matter of form; that all the miſchief has been already done by our predeceſſors, the Republicans---therefore, whenever the tax-gatherer comes to your door, you muſt recollect the ſtory of the ditcher, who thought all the ſweat of his brow was occaſioned by the ſin of our firſt parent, and exclaimed at every ſtroke, "Oh Adam!" you muſt therefore, with every tax, cry *Oh ye Republicans!* for remember, you are not to charge us with this heavy burthen, but our *predeceſſors*; for truly we are as much aſhamed of it, as Adam and Eve were of eating the forbidden fruit, and uſe our *predeceſſors*, the Rupublicans, by way of fig leaf covering; but the fruit is ſo ſweet, and we have attended ſo minutely to the flavor, that, without the help of Linnæus, we find the fruit which our firſt parents eat muſt have been a *golden pippin*, which accounts for the eternal craving after gold exiſting in all their poſterity.

We would wiſh you to believe, that the preſent honorable Council ſome time ago warmly recommended the meaſure of providing proper funds for the payment of our debts, and though we have the utmoſt reaſon to believe that they had their eyes on the back lands, to be ſold for certificates, yet we wiſh you to underſtand that the Council are utterly averſe from the payment of a ſingle farthing of any of your demands, that, by poſſeſſing your minds with ſuch a prejudice againſt that honorable body, you may the more readily be induced to turn a deaf ear to all their reaſonings againſt our preſent darling funding bill. If you turn to the addreſs of the honorable Congreſs, you will find *their advice* fits our ſchemes with that ſame aptitude and propriety, that *your* money will fit *our* pockets---and we hope you will not make the leaſt objection to the experiment. You will certainly be confirmed in your determination, when you know that "all our friends in Europe adviſe us to reſtore our credit"---not the credit of the firſt continental and ſtate money, and all that traſh, which was only fit to fire away in the beginning of the action, like ſo much advanced artillery, to raiſe an atmoſphere of ſmoke, the more effectually to conceal our manœuvres in the great field of future ſpeculations. The tears of that day are waſhed away by the more copious ſhowers which have been ſhed by modern ſufferers, and are of no further uſe, than to have inſenſibly ſoftened your hearts to ſerve the preſent claimants. "We are ſenſible of many inconveniences you labour under for want of a ſufficient quantity of a circulating medium, without which you can neither pay your taxes, nor manage the common tranſactions of trade and commerce to advantage." The great difficulty you meet with at the country mills and ſtores, and in the city, to get hard money for the wheat, the flour, the flaxſeed, and other produce of your farms, are convincing proofs to us of the great need you have of a paper currency. The great readineſs with which the monied men will lend you on mortgage, after you have got plenty of paper money, will be a ſtriking proof of the benefit you will derive from ſuch a medium---becauſe you have now learned, what formerly you never dreamt of, that when you have once borrowed the money, you can reduce it to as low a value as you

pleaſe by emitting more, and ſo pay off your mortgages for the tenth part of their value. When you are told by the diſaffected that there can be no want of a paper medium, whilſt ſo much ſtate paper lies uſeleſs in the hands of thouſands, who would gladly lend it to you on mortgage, you muſt not liſten to the argument; it is as meer a phantom of the brain, as Sancho Pancho's blind voyage to the ſkies, and would do you no more good than juſt ſo many of Sancho's ſtars. You might count them 'tis true, as he did, but you would never ſee them ſhine with ſuch true yellow boys luſtre as our new paper money will. And further we aſſure you, at leaſt ſuch part of you who know what's what in the certificate way, that this new paper money, though it may come out a little depreciated, yet, as a great part of it is to come hot from the mint into the hands of thoſe who are poſſeſſed of ſpeculations at two ſhillings, and two ſhillings and ſixpence in the pound, we can bear a ſmall depreciation of even two for one, which you know will be ten ſhillings in our pockets for every two ſhillings and ſix-pence laid out in this way, and this we think is no very bad ſpeck. As the rake ſays in Lethe, "a thouſand or ſo will do very well, until ſomething better can be tho't of." So, turn it which way you will, ſome good pickings can be got out of it; and though it may not be a legal tender, yet, after we have paſſed it through our hands at about half its firſt value in the firſt inſtance, and gradually brought about a good round depreciation, we may buy it all up, as we have done the certificates, ſtate money, &c. and then bring forward the old game of recommendations of Congreſs, advice from friends in Europe, and Dr. Franklin's letter, to cry up "the honor of the ſtate," &c. &c. and about ſhe goes again, like the index of the E. O. table, whilſt our ſecret magnetic influence ſhall perpetually incline the needle to reſt in our favor. We would not have you think we are punning, when we call this *funding bill* a "fundamental meaſure." We mean in ſober ſerioufneſs what we call it. Our own intereſt is ſo fundamentally wrapt up in it, that, if you tear this bill, you ſcatter all our hopes. We again repeat, leſt you ſhould forget what we told you but juſt now, that "our predeceſſors propoſed the law for laying the tax, and we are by the preſent act *only carrying it into effect*,----therefore, whenever the tax-gatherers call on you for payment, and you begin to curſe the law and the law-givers, be pleaſed to remember it was our "*predeceſſors*" loaded the gun, and *we* only pulled the trigger, and if it hits ſome of you a plaguy hard knock, revenge it upon our "*predeceſſors*"---that is, the *Republicans*. "And finally, to relieve you from any apprehenſions of a burthen diſproportionate to your abilities, we have the happineſs of congratulating you on the concluſion of a treaty with the Six Nations of Indians, and the purchaſe of all the lands within our charter bounds, which will enable us to extinguiſh a conſiderable part of the principal of our public debts. In conſequence of this treaty, and that *all our citizens* may have an *equal* opportunity of becoming purchaſers of the lands now to be ſold for the diſcharge of our public debts, we have judged it abſolutely neceſſary to open the Land-Office;" and, in order that *all our citizens* may be upon an equal footing, and that the lands may produce *as much money* as poſſible, we have directed, in the ſaid act, that the ſtate money, which for many years has been bandied about like a foot-ball, and now reſts in the hands of a few, ſhall make its laſt bounce on the waters of the Ohio, and be received in pay for the ſaid lands, for which they ſhall not be allowed to give more than thirty pounds per hundred acres: And, in order to give every advantage to thoſe purchaſers who may have friends amongſt the ſurveyors, the warrant ſhall not deſcribe the ſpot applied for, conformably to the vile practice under the Penn family, but, when the ſurveyor of the diſtrict ſhall have 100 warrants given him to run out, he may pick and chooſe the good fat pieces for himſelf and friends, ſlicing out the Pope's Eye for his favorites, and let the *dogs* take the bones. To have numbered and laid out the whole tract in right angled ſquares, as was done in the city lots, and putting them up at public vendue, would have been attended with much difficulty and *diſappointment*; and then, above all, to have received *all* our paper ſecurities in pay at ſuch public ſale, would have brought to market ſuch an amazing quantity of a merchantable medium, as would have ſunk its value, and we ſhould not be able to purchaſe the lands for leſs than twenty or thirty ſhillings an acre----whereas, by our receiving the intereſt of our ſecurities out of the taxes, together with the ſtate money we have by us, we ſhall be able to buy every acre of land ourſelves, and receive the other inhabitants as tenants, and we promiſe you we will make landlords of a very different complexion from your late Proprietor Penn. Thus the annual intereſt of our debt will enable us to buy all your public lands in a few years, and give you back again your money which you had paid in taxes. We don't mean into your own individual pockets, but into the treaſury, which you know is the ſame thing, ſpeaking on the great ſcale; for though in common it is aſſerted in political logic, that the wealth of individuals is the wealth of a country----we conceive the doctrine may be reverſed, and we intend it ſhall be ſo, that the wealth of a ſtate is the wealth of the individual. When you once depoſit it in Mr. Rittenhouſe's great cheſt, you may reſt aſſured that it is much ſafer than under Mr. Francis's care at the bank, where, for any trifling demand on you by your wives and daughters, you can get at it on a minute's warning, and preſto---be gone----it flies like lightning; but, under *our* care, it ſhall remain untouched *by you*, the ſacred pledge of ages---and when poſterity ſhall employ the Hennicott of their day to unfold the mouldy pages of the preſent votes of Aſſembly, they ſhall ſtand aſtoniſhed at the wealth of their forefathers, as we with wonder now read the wanton affluence of a Cleopatra, who diſſolved her pearls in vinegar to drink the health of her lover----nor think, gentlemen, that *your* pearls are caſt before ſwine----we ſhall make a proper uſe of them. All we now aſk for, is to have them in our cuſtody.

"We have been attentive to the application of that reſpectable part of our conſtituents, the mechanics and manufacturers (who placed the preſent city members in their ſeats;) they deſerve the higheſt encouragement of the ſtate, and a committee are appointed"----*to think about it*, when we have got the other more important part of the buſineſs in a ſafe train;----for we ſhall certainly intereſt ourſelves deeply in enabling this claſs of men to pay their taxes into our coffers. "Upon the whole, as we are the ſervants of the people, and honored with your confidence, to conſult for your advantage, and have no intereſt ſeparate from the ſtate (ſave in the *few* caſes we have *hinted* at) we look upon ourſelves accountable to our conſtituents for every part of our public conduct," and therefore we have "endeavoured to give you as clear an inſight as poſſible to the very receſſes of our hearts, diſcloſing to you our wiſhes and our deſigns; and if we ſhould be ſo happy as to meet your approbation," we would propoſe an alteration in the motto of the ſtate, and to ſubſtitute one in its room from that excellent work, entitled *Sermons to Aſſes*-----

AM NOT I THINE ASS, ON WHICH THOU HAST RIDDEN EVER SINCE I WAS THINE.

FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

A Writer, under the ſignature of A Freeholder, in the Pennſylvania Gazette, has with great temper and good ſenſe pointed out the paltry ſubterfuge of paſſing laws without the formality of publication, under the denomination of ſupplements, and has ſhewn that the ſupplement, ſo called, to an act for opening the land-office, is as totally different from the original law, as knavery is from honeſty. If the good people of Pennſylvania are to be impoſed upon by ſuch ſlender coverings as theſe, they have loſt the good ſenſe for which they have been long remarkable, and are become fit ſubjects for a ſett of indigent intereſted men to make tools of.

But, I truſt there is no danger of ſuch an event being brought about. The men of moſt honeſty or good ſenſe are not generally the moſt ſuſpicious; but when the ſuſpicions of ſuch people are awakened, that honeſty and that good ſenſe enables them to procure themſelves juſtice.

When the addreſs, fabricated by the junto at Lee's tavern, was publiſhed, it was intended, no doubt, to throw the proceedings of the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly into that point of light, which ſhould be moſt likely to lull the ſuſpicions of the people. Many things are ſtated to have been done, which upon the face of them have a plauſible appearance; but I believe, upon inveſtigation, there has not been an act paſſed, or propoſed, which is not calculated to eſtabliſh the power, or improve the fortunes of the preſent reigning party. It is not my intention to take up the whole of their proceedings. I truſt abler hands will be found for that good purpoſe. But there is one act of theirs which has been ſtolen in upon us, ſo big with miſchief, and which throws ſo much light upon their intentions, that it merits a particular and ſpeedy examination.------I mean the act appointing ſtate commiſſioners, to ſettle continental accounts.

The preamble to this act recites the oſtenſible reaſons upon which it is founded, and without looking beyond the ſurface might very well paſs as a thing of little conſequence, but taken as part of a ſyſtem for depriving the ſtate of that great fund, which we have always been taught to believe would go a great way towards paying the expences of the war, and ſaddling us with a debt to ſupport men who neither paid or fought for our Independence, it will be found an object of great magnitude.

When the affairs of this country begun to emerge from the chaos of confuſion, which diſtreſs and inexperience had plunged it in, and it became neceſſary to look beyond temporary expedients, a ſettlement of the accounts of each ſtate with The United States, was conſidered as a very important object; but previous thereto, a ſettlement with the individuals in each ſtate was abſolutely neceſſary. From the total want of money at ſome periods, and the reluctance of people to take it in its depreciated ſtate at others, it became neceſſary frequently to take from the farmer or the merchant, whatever he had fit for the uſe of the army; and on many of theſe occaſions, the perſons who took them gave merely receipts, or certificates, expreſſing the articles taken, at other times they expreſſed value, frequently with very little regard to the ſum, as the perſons who gave them were never likely to be called to account for the quantity or ſum. Some of theſe certificates were receivable in taxes, and a very conſiderable ſum has been paid in in that way. Some, who think themſelves well informed, undertake to ſay, that, if fairly liquidated, the amount of what remains is not conſiderable; at leaſt, if they are, there can be no excuſe for the holders of them not paying their taxes up.

As the ſupplies for the army is a continental charge, and the ſtates were jealous of impoſitions upon each other, it required ſome delicacy to get the value of theſe kinds of certificates ſo aſcertained, as to remove that jealouſy; and it was agreed, that the commiſſioners who ſhould be appointed for that purpoſe ſhould each be reſidents of other ſtates, than the one whoſe accounts they were to ſettle---the commiſſioner was to be recommended by the Superintendant of Finance, and approved by the General Aſſembly. Thus, the commiſſioner for ſettling the accounts of Pennſylvania is an inhabitant of Rhode-Iſland. He can have no intereſt in favoring any particular ſett of men in the adjuſtment of their claims; he can have as little in doing injuſtice to individuals, to benefit the United States. It may be ſaid, to the honor of Pennſylvania, that hitherto ſhe has ſtood foremoſt in promoting continental meaſures; and perhaps to her exertions in that reſpect it was owing, that union was preſerved in the midſt of our difficulties: But now, in a moment, we abandon that ſyſtem which all the other ſtates have approved, and go into a direct oppoſition to it. We now appoint commiſſioners of our own, and ſurely for this there muſt be ſome private reaſons.----During the laſt ſeſſion of Aſſembly an attempt was made, which, added to other circumſtances, will ſerve to throw light upon this buſineſs. If that attempt had ſucceeded, the militia of the frontier counties would have been entitled to pay during the whole war, and, that being eſtabliſhed, certificates for proviſion would have followed, and the debt created by that means perhaps have equalled all the other debts of the ſtate;---but the doſe was too ſtrong, the deſign was too palpable, and, after making the experiment, it was given up.

The people who propoſed it did not, however, abandon their original views. The great object of their aſſociates in the Houſe, was to eſtabliſh funds to ſecure the payment of the intereſt on public ſecurities; and, though they knew they ſhould contribute very little towards ſuch payment, yet that their aſſiſtance would be ſo neceſſary in procuring the eſtabliſhment, as to entitle them to a compenſation for it.

They would naturally ſay to thoſe gentlemen, who are become ſo clamorous for funding---"Gentlemen, we know very well, that, whatever you may pretend, neither this ſtate or the United States owe you any particular obligation for the ſecurities you hold. They have been generally bought up ſince the peace, and moſt of them for a 20th part of the value you demand for them. By this funding ſcheme, you will ſecure to yourſelves and your poſterity, an annual intereſt of ſix pounds, for a piece of paper that perhaps did not coſt you five pounds in the whole. So one of you, who received from the public one thouſand pounds, for ſervices not very honeſtly performed, may, with that thouſand, have poſſeſſed yourſelf of the paper of the indigent or inconſiderate, ſufficient to entitle you to an annual intereſt of one thouſand two hundred pounds per annum.---But we, having no money either to lend in the firſt inſtance, or to purchaſe in the ſecond, ſhall derive no advantage from your emolument, and therefore, in this diſtribution of the property of our conſtituents, we muſt ſtipulate ſomething for our own advantage.

"We have, or may yet procure reams of deputy quarter-maſter, commiſſary or waggon maſters certificates, for proviſions or ſervices, which it will not be neceſſary to aſcertain, if you will let us have commiſſioners of our own to liquidate them. The ſlow operations of the continental commiſſioner furniſhes a pretence for this, and we ſhall poſſeſs ourſelves of a paper that will enable us to take up land, or, after the funding ſcheme ſucceeds, to ſell to advantage."

Without ſome ſuch ſyſtem, it is impoſſible that thoſe people, who are not creditors to the public for a ſingle ſhilling, would agree to the derangement of that ſyſtem which promiſed an equitable adjuſtment of our public accounts, and embroil us in a conteſt with the Repreſentatives of the United States. Neither would they have agreed to mortgage their own, or their childrens property, for the emolument of a ſett of men, the leaſt perhaps of all others entitled to ſuch advantages.

In ſhort, without imputing more than the fair compariſon of all the parts of this ſyſtem will warrant, it will appear that their intention, in this reſpect, has not been exaggerated. And if we take a general view of all that has been attempted, it will not only confirm the ſuſpicions here thrown out, but lead to others of as dangerous a nature.

The effect of this particular law has, however, been ſeen through by the Council, who, it is ſaid, have remonſtrated againſt it, and have even refuſed to go into an appointment of the commiſſioners under the act. Congreſs are bound to remonſtrate againſt it, as a dangerous innovation, tending to preclude for ever the adjuſtment of the accounts of the individual ſtates with the United States, without which the debt incurred during the war can never be aſcertained.

I truſt, in addition to the oppoſition, the people of Pennſylvania will bear their teſtimony againſt the law. I hope they will do more---that they will make a juſt eſtimate of the merits of thoſe men, who, for their own emolument, appear ſo ready to ſacrifice the deareſt intereſts of their country.

ARISTIDES.

To the CITIZENS of PHILADELPHIA.

YOU have ſeen a law publiſhed for conſideration, whereby you are to pay a very heavy tax, in addition to the impoſt laws which you are already ſubject to, which law alſo includes the making a quantity of *paper money*. As the greater part of the caſh of the ſtate circulates through this city in the courſe of the year, you ought to conſider what part you mean to take on this occaſion. You muſt not deceive the country by your ſilence, and encourage them to admit the paſſing a law for emitting paper money, which you may afterward refuſe to take from them----therefore you ſhould ſpeak your ſentiments in time, otherwiſe your ſilence will be juſtly conſtrued to be an acquieſcence in the meaſure.---Private petitions ſhould be ſet on foot, if you intend to reject the money.

CAUTION.

Meſſieurs PRINTERS,

AS the Aſſembly are now convened, it is earneſtly hoped that they will maturely reconſider and reviſe the intended law for funding the certificates----a law ſo unjuſt in its principles, and which has given general uneaſineſs throughout the ſtate. By a late publication, ſtuck up in the moſt conſpicuous parts of the city, an idea is there held up to the people, that this was intended almoſt ſolely for the benefit of the widow and orphan, and the poor ſoldier, who are ſuppoſed to be the chief holders of theſe certificates. If this was really the caſe, it ought to be ſupported, and the promoters ſhould have the public thanks of their country: But alaſs! how few of this unfortunate claſs of people will derive any benefit from this law, as it is well known that the greater part have been obliged, through dire neceſſity and the little proſpect afforded by government of ever funding them, to part with them for a meer trifle. But as ſoon as they were bought up at a low diſcount by ſome that had influence in government, we are then told that the public faith muſt be kept inviolate, and the people are now to be heavily taxed, not for the benefit of this diſtreſſed claſs of people above mentioned, but for the enriching of a few intereſted men---and what more eſpecially aggravates the hardſhip is, that theſe people, if they have any thing left, muſt pay their proportion of this very tax, to enrich thoſe men who have bought their certificates at perhaps a ſixth part of their value. The breach of public faith has in a variety of inſtances been ſo notorious, that every true friend to his country muſt wiſh to ſee it reſtored, that we may no longer be a by-word to all Europe; but then let us have fair play; let thoſe who are honeſtly and juſtly entitled to it have the benefit of it, and not a few intereſted ſpeculators.---It is ſaid, by way of apology, that it is difficult to diſcriminate. But ſurely the public offices can throw ſome light on this ſubject, and fall on ſome mode of diſcrimination, that may give the public ſome relief. Where would be the injuſtice, if thoſe who have bought at a low advance were repaid their purchaſe money by the public, with intereſt, and the reſidue made good to the firſt proprietors, who were induced from neceſſity to ſell. In this caſe no one could juſtly complain, and the public faith would be better preſerved, than by enriching a few individuals at the expence of the people. If the law is reviſed and made upon more equitable principles, I could wiſh to ſee the meaſure propoſed of ſtriking a paper currency ſucceed; and yet I can't help doubting it, while there is ſo much of the old paper ſuffered to lie uſeleſs, for which the faith of the public has been as ſtrongly pledged as for any they can now make. To regain the confidence of the people, we muſt firſt be honeſt. Let this money therefore be called again into circulation, and funds provided for the ſinking it. This will be giving a degree of ſtability to public credit, and I doubt not but any future emiſſions, if within the bounds of moderation, and really wanted as a medium of trade, will be received with as much avidity as gold or ſilver. But if all that has been ſaid and written on this ſubject ſhould be in vain, and it is determined to lay upon the people this heavy tax for twenty-five years, not ſolely for the original poſſeſſors, who really lent their money or performed material ſervices for it, but for thoſe who have neither toiled or ſpun, and againſt the ſenſe of the people, and the unanimous opinion of the Council, then let us hope and pray the Legiſlature, that they will, out of reſpect and conſideration for thoſe whom they do repreſent, and out of pity and compaſſion for thoſe miſerable people who have no right of election, and whom they do not repreſent, to grant us the poor conſolation of ſeeing the public lands made the beſt of, and ſuffered to ſell for as much as they will fetch, and not limited to £ 30 per hundred, for the benefit of a few individuals.

It has been obſerved, and I believe with truth, that if the ſale of the back lands was delayed till the value of them was more generally known, and population increaſed, they would ſell for three times the price they are now limited at, and in a few years diſcharge our national debt. This is a conſummation devoutly to be wiſhed by every true friend to his country.

In the publication alluded to in the fore part of this piece, an inſinuation is thrown out, that none but the diſaffected will object to this mode of funding the public debt: But ſurely the authors of this piece will, on reflection, have candour enough to recall this ungenerous inſinuation; for it is well known that the Council, though earneſt to grant relief to the widow and diſtreſſed, yet objected to the mode, and were decidedly againſt it---and ſurely no one can charge them with diſaffection. It is ſaid that the officers of the Pennſylvania line are againſt the bill, as it now ſtands, as it is contrary to ſtrict juſtice, the greater part of the tax being to be paid by people who are not repreſented, in direct contradiction to the ſpirit and letter of the conſtitution; and muſt theſe brave men be charged with diſaffection. It is much to be lamented, that, during the whole conteſt with Great-Britain, the outcry of toryiſm and diſaffection has generally proceeded from ſome who have kept aloof from danger, and done their country very little ſervice, but have been ever ready to gape and catch at every office as faſt as it becomes vacant, though no ways qualified for it. Nor is this to be wondered at, as it is natural to thoſe who are deficient in political or military merit to cover ſuch deficiency by outcry and noiſe, and an affectation of great patriotiſm; while numbers of the officers, both in the militia and army, who have been foremoſt in danger, and encountered the war in its moſt dangerous ſtages, are remarkable for that tolerancy of ſpirit and liberality of ſentiment, that always have and ever will do honor to human nature---ſo true it is, that true valour and generoſity of ſoul are inſeparable. It has been the opinion of ſome of our allies, particularly the French officers, who have ſeen the world and are really gentlemen, that if ſuch amiable conduct as this had been more generally prevalent, it would have conciliated the minds of the people, made more converts to true whigiſm, and have done more real ſervice to the country, than all the intollerant illiberal ſpirits that ever exiſted. The mind that can diveſt itſelf of prejudice, and govern itſelf by juſtice and equity, amidſt the ſtorms of faction and the violence of party, is a valuable and moſt uſeful character to his country; and poſterity (being free from the prejudices of the preſent times, will be capable of judging much better than we can) will find that theſe have been the trueſt friends to their country; and that true whigiſm does not conſiſt in an intollerant ſpirit, and ſtigmatizing every one with diſaffection that is in oppoſition to intereſted meaſures, but in promoting juſt and equal laws, ſtrengthening the fœderal union, conciliating the affections of the people, and by conducting the affairs of government with wiſdom, œconomy and good faith, which was never more neceſſary than at preſent. The man who conducts himſelf on theſe principles is a good whig, and the one that does not is a compleat tory in the worſt ſenſe of the word, though he may bawl out againſt diſaffection and toryiſm with the voice of a Stentor. That the people may diſcern who are their real friends is my ſincere wiſh; and that the dreadful conſequences of party

and faction may not precipitate this country into a more bloody and deſtructive civil war than any we have yet experienced, is the ſincere prayer of ANDROMACHE.

To the Honorable the HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES, now ſitting.

GENTLEMEN,

IT is aſſerted out of doors (for you have ſhut out the people part of the time) that you are certainly about paſſing the funding law. You are hereby informed, that it is now under the conſideration of a very reſpectable part of your conſtituents, and you are requeſted to *delay* the buſineſs, at leaſt until you hear more of their ſentiments on that very important bill. It will redound much more to the honor of the ſtate to reject the law, than not to have it executed when it has paſſed.

Ten Thouſand Proteſters againſt the Funding Bill.

CHARLESTON, *(South-Carolina)* Dec. 28.

PIRACY under American Colours!

The ſchooner Free Maſon, formerly called the Nancy, the property of the ſubſcriber, was piratically taken away from him by the Captain and his crew, having juſt gone aſhore for information previous to entry, on the 3d inſtant, within ſight of Cape-Francois, in the iſland of Hiſpaniola. A reward of one hundred Spaniſh milled dollars is hereby offered to any perſon or perſons, who can give information whereby the proprietor may recover his veſſel and cargo. The ſchooner is remarkably long, Philadelphia built, 25 tons burthen, 55 feet keel, and from 13 to 14 feet beam; painted on her ſides white, yellow, red and green, and on her ſtern are emblems of maſonry; on the deck is fixed a large falſe cable, at the end of which is the binnacle, and an iron ſtove for baking; the entrance to the cabin is by two ſteps, and through a double door painted green, the inſide is papered white and yellow; a ſmall diſtance from the ſteps is a contrivance for depoſiting proviſions, &c. that locks with a French padlock; in the cabin are four ſleeping places, two of which ſerve as preſſes, and contain ſundry merchandizes, ſilks, Flanders linen and lace, and paper hangings.

Deſcription of the crew.

Francis Hughes, the Captain, a native of Port Louis, in Brittany, about 25 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, yellow complexion, with black hair and eye-brows.

Theobald Buſh, an Iriſhman, about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches high, cheſtnut coloured hair and eye-brows, full faced, and very much marked with the ſmall-pox.

John Pilot, a native of the environs of Bourdeaux, about 28 years old, 5 feet 3 inches high, very meagre, black hair and eye-brows, and remarkable ſmall eyes.

Marſon Beſie, a native of Brittany, about 28 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, full faced, and very large eyes.

Peter Pauget, a native of Berne, about 35 years old, 5 feet 1 inch high, very lean, and black complexion.

Thomas Carwin, a native of Pumege, in Normandy, cabin-boy, a likely youth, about 15 years old, and 5 feet high.

CHARLES TRAVERS.

Kingſton, Jamaica, Nov. 19, 1784.

As the ſubſcriber returns to Hiſpaniola, he requeſts of any who can give information of the above attrocious act of piracy, to declare the ſame to Mr. A. Lindo, merchant, of this town.

PHILADELPHIA, *February* 9.

On Friday the 21ſt ult. at a meeting of the Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting uſeful knowledge, the following gentlemen were elected members, viz. Frederick Eugene Francis, Baron de Beelen Bertholff, Imperial Counſellor of Commerce to the United States, Bruſſels. Samuel Guſtavus, Baron Hermelin, of Stockholm, Sweden. William Bradford, Eſq; Attorney General of Pennſylvania. Edward Burd, Eſq; Prothonotary of the Supreme Court of Pennſylvania. Doctor Adair Crawford, Phyſician of St. Thomas's Hoſpital, London. Doctor John Carſon, of Philadelphia. The Revd. Manaſſah Cutler, of Ipſwich, Maſſachuſetts. The Count de Guichen, Lieutenant General in the French naval armies. Andrew Ellicot, Eſq; Maryland. Doctor William Griffiths, of Philadelphia. Doctor Hugh James, of Montego Bay, Jamaica. Mr. Joſeph Mandrillon, Merchant, of Amſterdam. Brigadier General Thaddeus Koſcuzko, Mr. Herchell, of Bath in England. Doctor James M'Henry, of Baltimore, in Maryland, member of Congreſs. James Madiſon, Eſq; of Virginia. The Revd. Henry Muhlenberg, of Lancaſter, Pennſylvania. Chriſtian Frederick Michaelis, M. D. of Gottenberg. Mr. William Parker, of London. The Honorable Mann Page, Eſq; of Federickſburg, Virginia. Thomas Payne, Eſq; author of Common Senſe. Charles Pettit, Eſq; of Philadelphia. Doctor Robert Percival, Profeſſor of Chemiſtry in Trinity College, Dublin. The Revd. Doctor Richard Price, F. R. S. in London. The Revd. Joſeph Prieſtly, L. L. D. F. R. S. Birmingham. The Revd. Doctor Samuel S. Smith, Vice-Preſident of the College of Naſſau Hall, Princeton, New-Jerſey. Monſieur Jean Baptiſt Sue, jun. Surgeon and Profeſſor of Anatomy, Paris. Col. George Wall, of the Supreme Executive Council of Pennſylvania. Mr. Benjamin Workman, Teacher of the Mathematics in the Univerſity of Pennſylvania.

Extract from the Minutes,
SAMUEL MAGAW,
one of the Secretaries.

A correſpondent ſays---"As it is juſtly laid down as a maxim in government, that the power of the legiſlative and the executive branches of government ſhould ever be kept diſtinct and ſeparate, more particularly in money bills, and as this maxim has been applied to the government of Pennſylvania, it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that, as the Council of Pennſylvania is no part of government in the enacting of laws, which power is lodged with the Aſſembly only, and can neither officially join in or reject the paſſing any law, this juſt general maxim is not applicable to this government; and therefore it may be conceived that no inconvenience can poſſibly enſue from receiving information from the Council, or any other quarter, as the Aſſembly will make uſe of ſuch information as to their wiſdom ſhall ſeem meet."

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, Nov. 23, 1784.

"On the 12th of laſt month, the brig Betſey, Capt. James Erwin, under American colours, was captured by a Saletine Rover, and carried into Tangiers, where the Capt. and his crew are detained priſoners; but as yet his veſſel is not condemned. They were only waiting the Emperor of Morocco's orders. The veſſel was in ballaſt, going to Teneriffe to load wine."

Extract of a letter from l'Orient, dated November 16, 1784.

"The public news here is, that the Emperor is marching 45,000 men towards the Low Countries, and that the Imperial and Dutch miniſters are mutually withdrawn.

"The Emperor ſeems determined to open the Scheldt, and to revive the ancient ſplendor of his city of Antwerp."

Extract of a letter from Reading, dated January 29.

"As to what you ſay of the Funding Bill making ſome rumpus amongſt the citizens, I do not wonder at it, and you will be quite in the right to refuſe payment of the tax. We did not ſpill our blood, and defend our country againſt the wicked machinations of the tyrant of England, to ſuffer our property to be taken from us by a ſett of ſpeculators, whether they are Aſſemblymen or any other men. We expected the back lands were to be ſold at public vendue, as your city lots were, to the higheſt bidder, to be paid for in public ſecurities by ſuch as choſe it, and even then they would have got great penny-worths. As to the preſent tax, the moſt ſenſible leading men I have talked with are determined not to pay it- -but they don't think with ſome of you warm Republicans, that the teſt-law ſhould be altogether repealed at one blow. They ſay it will let looſe too many ſlaves at once, who, not being uſed to freedom for theſe laſt eight years, will be apt to run into extremes. If one-fourth of them were ſet free this year, and one-fourth the next, and ſo on, it would not be ſuch a ſhock to power. I confeſs I do not like this way of ſplitting a hair, but perhaps it is beſt ſo. Your old friend --------- is well, and we hope to get him to ſerve next year."

*** The Solution to Queſtion 1, will be inſerted in our next.

††† ARTEMON, on the ſubject of the Bank, in anſwer to a piece publiſhed in the *Freeman's Journal* ſome time ſince, under the ſignature of "PHILADELPHIENSIS," ſhall appear in our next.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

January 28, 1785.

THE managers of the Lottery have the ſatisfaction to inform the public, that a day is now fixed when the drawing of the Firſt Claſs will abſolutely commence, in purſuance of the following order of the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council, viz.

IN COUNCIL, JANUARY 26, 1785.

THE managers of the ſtate lottery having repreſented to council, the ſtate of the ſales of the tickets in the firſt claſs,----

Ordered, That the ſecond day of MAY be appointed for the commencement of the drawing of the firſt claſs, and that the managers be directed to proceed accordingly.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN ARMSTRONG, jun. ſec.

WANT PLACES,

TWO WET NURSES, one of whom can be well recommended. Enquire of ARTHUR HOWELL, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, four doors above the Bank. Feb. 9, 1785. ¶

February 5, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, December Term laſt, to the ſubſcribers directed, will be expoſed to public SALE, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, on the premiſes, a number of valuable LOTS of LAND, ſituate in Middletown, near the Four-Lanes-End, in the county aforeſaid, and ſundry other Articles; late the property of Robert Adeair, attached by Iſaac Hicks, Eſq; and to be ſold by

§ DANIEL MARTIN,
SAMUEL MITCHELL, } Auditors.
JOSEPH KNIGHT,

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS's TRACT, ſituated on the river Delaware, and joining the flouriſhing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beſide woodland, with the dwelling-houſe, barn, ſtables and coachhouſe, and a ſmall houſe joining Lamberton; the ſituation beautiful; a fine proſpect of the river up and down; very large handſome garden, in good order, the houſes all in good order, and the dwelling-houſe newly repaired, and neatly finiſhed in the inſide, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the ſoil ſuitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have poſſeſſion the firſt of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouſe, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the ſame. t b c.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the firſt of May next,

A LARGE, well finiſhed, two ſtory brick DWELLING-HOUSE, four rooms on each floor, and cellar under the whole, with a good kitchen, meat-houſe, ſtable, chair and other convenient out-houſes, and a garden.

Alſo adjoining the houſe, a well accuſtomed TANYARD, with all neceſſary buildings for carrying on the tanning and currying buſineſs in the beſt manner, with a ſhoemaker's and ſadler's ſhop. This place would be a good ſtand for a ſtore, being ſituated on the main ſtreet, in George-Town, on the river Saſſafras, Kent county, Maryland. It is a high, healthy ſituation, commanding an extenſive and beautiful view of the river. The dwelling-houſe and tanyard will be lett together or ſeparate, and for one or a term of years, as may ſuit the perſon who applies. For further information, enquire of Mr. John Cummings, in Philadelphia; John Wright, in Wilmington; or Margaret Wright, on the premiſes. § Feb. 9, 1785.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceaſed, are hereby requeſted to pay their reſpective balances to the ſubſcriber, legally impowered to receive the ſame. All debts not paid before May next, he has poſitive orders, without reſpect to perſons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

Cheſter, February 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February inſt. a Meſſuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Eaſt-Marlborough, bounded by lands of John Webſter, the heirs of Iſrael Pemberton, and lands late of David Puſey, containing 99 acres; late the eſtate of Edward Swayne, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

A SLEIGH & HORSES STOLE,

ON Thurſday night, the 3d inſtant, from John Heſſer's tavern, one mile above Germantown; the ſleigh is new, made of pine boards, white oak runners, turns high, and meets to a turned top; a black horſe, 5 years old laſt graſs, 14 hands high, a lump on his withers the ſize of a walnut, a little high backed, one hind foot a little white, carries low, a natural trotter, old ſhoes and a ſhort dock; a ſorrel mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a natural pacer, carries tolerable well, rough ſhod. There were on the creatures leather collars, white oak haims, black leather blind halters ſewed with thread, iron traces, one pair with hooks, the other with tees; and in the ſleigh there was a blue and white coverlid, with ſmall diamonds, and a butter-box, with 8 pounds of butter. From circumſtances I have reaſon to believe they were taken towards Philadelphia. Any perſon apprehending and ſecuring the horſes, geers and ſleigh, ſo that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to juſtice, on conviction, ſhall receive SIX POUNDS Reward, or for the horſes, ſleigh and geers, THREE POUNDS, or in proportion for any part, paid by

‖ HENRY RITTENHOUSE.

Gwinned townſhip, Montgomery county, Feb. 9, 1785.

Lower Dublin townſhip, Feb. 7, 1785.

WAS taken up, the 7th ult. a dun coloured MARE COLT, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ BENJAMIN ASHTON.

IMPORTED

In the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A general Aſſortment of well choſen GOODS.

[The particulars in our next.]

TO BE LET,

THE whole of a new BRICK-HOUSE, except the SHOP, in Front-ſtreet, oppoſite Gray's Alley. For particulars enquire of the PRINTERS.

PURSUANT to an order iſſued out of the Orphans Court for Cheſter county, will be ſold at public vendue, on the premiſes, the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, That valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Springfield, containing 200 acres, whereon are erected, a commodious two ſtory ſtone houſe, a convenient kitchen, a large frame barn, ſtables, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe on an excellent never-failing ſpring of water, and other convenient out-houſes; about 30 acres of the beſt watered and marſh meadow, a a large proportion of woodland, well timbered, and a bearing orchard of the beſt fruit, the reſt fertile arable land, noted for producing great crops of wheat and other grain, as well as paſture; ſituate ten miles from Philadelphia, one from Springfield Meeting-houſe, and ſix from Cheſter, lays compact, the dwelling-houſe near the center; bounded by Darby creek, lands of Iſaac Maris, Seth Pancoaſt and others; late the eſtate of Jeſſe Maris, jun. deceaſed, and to be ſold by the ſubſcribers, adminiſtrators of ſaid eſtate.

WILLIAM WISHART,
Feb. 5, 1785. RICHARD RILEY.

N. B. The purchaſer, paying one third of the purchaſe-money down, may have one or two years to pay the remainder in yearly payments, giving ſecurity, and paying intereſt. § 5w.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL (over-ſhot) and SAW MILL, in Upper Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, near the river Schuylkill, on a good ſtream of water, where may be annually ground 15,000 buſhels of wheat, with 36 acres of land, about 17 acres of woodland, near 6 acres of mowable meadow, the greateſt part watered; the griſt-mill has two pair of ſtones, the one pair burs, the other country ſtones, both pair very good; three boulting-cheſts, fan and hoiſting gears (all go by water) ſuitable for carrying on merchant and country work, in a part of the country where there is plenty of wheat to be had; with a dwelling houſe and kitchen, a large ſtone barn, cooper's ſhop, and other neceſſary buildings, in good repair, two good bearing orchards of graſted fruit, of upwards of 200 apple-trees, with a limeſtone quarry on the premiſes. For further information and terms, apply to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes, who will give an indiſputable title. ‖ c t f. JOHN ROBERTS.

WHEREAS I, the ſubſcriber, an inſolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, do give this public NOTICE to all my creditors, that I do intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court, to be holden at Bridgetown, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, to have the benefit of the inſolvent act. All my creditors are deſired to meet at the Court-houſe, in Bridgetown, on ſaid day, and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of my eſtate ſhould not be made, and my perſon releaſed from confinement according to law.

February 4, 1785. § SAMUEL HUSTED.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

WAS taken up, ſome time ago, by the ſubſcriber, living in George's-ſtreet, between Shippen and Plumb-ſtreets, a a ſmall red COW, with a white face. Whoever has loſt ſaid cow, by applying to the ſubſcriber, proving property and paying charges, may have her again. WILLIAM GILMORE.

January 24, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Hamilton's Ban townſhip, York county, a red COW, with a white ſpot on her face, both ears cropped, about ſix years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ WILLIAM STEENSON.

York county, Mancheſter townſhip, Jan. 29, 1785.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation on the 26th day of April laſt, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, with a bald face, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter; at the ſame time a black HORSE COLT came with her. The owner or owners thereof are deſired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away, from

¶ MICHAEL SCHMYSER.

STRAYED away from the borough of Cheſter, about the 20th day of October laſt, a young MARE, with a white face and wall eyes, her hind feet white, between a bay and dun colour, 4 years old laſt Auguſt. Whoever has taken up ſaid mare, and will bring her to Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the borough of Cheſter, or to Major Thomas Wattſon, in New-Caſtle county, near Newark, ſhall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ELISHA PRICE, or

Feb. 4, 1785. ¶ THOMAS WATTSON.

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the ſouth ſide of Union-ſtreet, between Second and Front-ſtreets, Philadelphia, makes moſt kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Preſs and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding-Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
Houſe Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for ſale, a quantity of Grindſtones. Allowance will be made to thoſe who ſell again. Alſo Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but ſuch as can be well recommended. c t f.

[Advertiſements omitted this week will be in our next.]

On *FRIDAY* next,

Precisely at NINE o'CLOCK, at the CITY VENDUE STORE, will begin the SALE of a large and general Assortment of

MERCHANDIZE.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of the real eſtate of Robert Callender, late of the townſhip of Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, deceaſed, about 3000 acres of unimproved land, ſituate on the waters of Jack's Creek, which empty into Juniata at a ſhort diſtance in the ſaid county; the whole lying nearly in a body, and abounds with the beſt of timber and meadow ground. A plantation of 200 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Middleton, within two miles of the town of Carliſle; on this plantation 100 acres are clear, including about 20 acres of meadow, which may be watered with a never-failing and ſtrong ſtream; the remaining 100 acres is loaded with a ſufficiency of the beſt of timber. Theſe lands will be ſold on very reaſonable terms for caſh or ſhort credit, and good titles will be made for the whole, by the ſubſcribers, the executors of the laſt will and teſtament of the aforeſaid Robert Callender.

FRANCES REID, Executrix.
WILLIAM NEILE,
WILLIAM IRWIN, & } Exec.
MATTHIAS SLOUGH,

Cumberland county, Middleton townſhip, Jan. 27, 1785.

February 1, 1785.

On the 17th day of this inſtant will be expoſed to ſale, by way of public vendue,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, Montgomery county, containing 74 acres, joining to lands of Edward Boulton and others, whereon is a ſquare log dwelling-houſe, a log barn, a good ſpring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard, and about ſix acres of watered meadow; the place is in good repair; late the property of Francis Hoven, deceaſed. The title indiſputable. Due attendance and reaſonable credit will be given by

FRANCIS HOBSON, Adminiſtrator.

N. B. The ſale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of John Stettler, near the premiſes. ‡

Eaſton, Northampton county, Jan. 15, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of the ſaid county, on the 23d ult. a certain William M'Gee, who acknowledges himſelf to be a ſervant to one Mr. Ruſſell, of Philadelphia. His maſter is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within eight weeks, otherwiſe he will be diſcharged, on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this inſtant, at ſix o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-Houſe, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Kitchen thereon erected, ſituate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on ſaid alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, ſubject to a ground rent of 33/4 per annum.

Alſo a LOT, in Kenſington, containing in front on Queen-ſtreet (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and croſſing King-ſtreet into the river Delaware, with the ſame front of 100 feet on ſaid river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and JAMES ASH.

Philad. Feb. 1, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of JAMES STEEL, late of this city, Houſe Carpenter, are deſired to pay the ſame, and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, in order for ſettlement, to

WILLIAM GARRIGUES Adminiſtrator.

If JOHN STEEL, who came from Ireland in the year 1775, will apply as above directed, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage.

Several LOTS on the weſt ſide of Third-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, for ſale. §

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, in the night of the 8th ult. from the ſubſcriber, in Weſt Fallowfield townſhip, Cheſter county, a ſervant Man named JOHN DONNALLY, about 5 feet, 7 or 8 inches high, 26 or 27 years old, ſhort black hair, ſquint look, thin viſage, hollow cheeks, has a halt in his walk, one thigh ſmaller than the other; had on a light blue coat, regimental faſhion, the buttons taken off, a light coloured jacket edged with red, blue breeches and ſtockings, ribbed, his ſhoes new ſoaled, with copper buckles, took with him, a light coloured great coat, with wooden buttons on the breaſt and ſleeves, a pale blue jacket, half worn, with metal buttons on the breaſt, and a linen jacket ſtriped with orange colour, a flax linen ſhirt, a woollen hat and his name on the lining, a pocket handkerchief ſtamped with blue dots; it is ſuppoſed he has got a paſs; he is a Weaver by trade. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him ſo that his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by † JAMES BLACK.

Mount Hope, near Hopewell,

WANTED a number of wood-cutters immediately, where good encouragement will be given, and ready money paid for cord-wood cutting, by applying to the manager at Mount Hope above-mentioned.

N. B. Early in the ſpring will be alſo wanted at ſaid place, a number of colliers, carpenters, waggoners and labouring hands, who will likewiſe meet with great encouragement from

Jan. 29, 1785. ¶ 4 w. PETER GRUBB, ſen.

PURSUANT to an Order of an Orphan's Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be expoſed to Sale, by Public Vendue, by the ſubſcribers, on MONDAY, the 28th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premiſes,

THAT famous SEAT, where the celebrated Doctor Witt, formerly lived, now in the poſſeſſion of Lydia Warner, widow, ſituate in Germantown, on the north-eaſterly ſide of the main-ſtreet thereof, containing about 57 acres of LAND, part thereof being good watered meadow, part woodland, and the remainder good paſture and arable land. There is on ſaid premiſes fronting the ſaid ſtreet, a large elegant ſtone houſe, three ſtories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a large piazza and kitchen adjoining the ſame; a good ſtone barn, and chair-houſe, a well of good water near the houſe, likewiſe a ſtone ſpring-houſe with a never failing ſpring. Late the eſtate of CHRISTOPHER WARNER, deceaſed. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of ſale, by

JOHN LEIBERT,)
JOHN HUSTON,) Adminiſtrators.
† LYDIA WARNER, widow.

Jan. 27, 1785.

To be LETT for eleven Years,

On an improving LEASE,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between the Germantown and Frankford roads, three miles from the Court-houſe, containing 130 acres, 12 acres of which are watered meadow, 20 woodland, and the remainder ſuitable for tilling. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. §

WHEREAS THOMAS PROCTER, Eſq; High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in purſuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at the Court-houſe, that he had taken the bodies, ſeized and ſecured the eſtates, real and perſonal, of Benjamin Eaſtburn, Collector of the townſhip of Upper Merion, and Robert Craig, Collector of the townſhip of Blockley, for the balances due on the ſeveral duplicates ſent them by the Board of Commiſſioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto Iſaac Snowden, Eſq; County Treaſurer, agreeable to the ſeveral laws of this ſtate.

NOTICE is therefore given, That a general meeting of the Commiſſioners will be held at the Court-houſe, on the 18th inſt. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the ſaid Benjamin Eaſtburn and Robert Craig, Collectors, are requeſted to pay the balances of their reſpective duplicates; otherwiſe warrants will then be iſſued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the ſale of the ſaid Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient to diſcharge the ſaid balances, with coſts, &c. agreeable to law, in this caſe made and provided.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
JOHN BROOKE, } Commiſſioners.
JOHN BAKER,

Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1785.

Francony townſhip, Montgomery county, Jan. 28, 1785.

IF ADAM SCHWARTZ, late of Northampton county (from whence it is ſaid he moved into New-Jerſey) is yet living, he is requeſted to call upon the ſubſcriber within one year from the date hereof, for a legacy left him by his brother Michael Schwartz, deceaſed, otherwiſe the ſubſcriber, the executor of the ſaid deceaſed, will pay the money to the other heirs.

‡ GEORGE HERTZEL.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 26th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the ſign of Admiral Warren, on the Lancaſter road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 131 acres and three quarters, adjoining land of John Griffith, Lewellyn Davis, and others. There are upon the premiſes two good dwelling houſes, with two rooms on a floor, large barn, commodious ſtables, and ſundry other convenient buildings, all in good order; 10 acres of excellent watered meadow made, and a conſiderable quantity more may be made at a ſmall expence; a good bearing orchard, with a great variety of excellent fruit; about 50 acres of plough-land, the remainder is woodland, principally white and black oak, cheſtnut, hickory, &c. a great part of which is large and very ſuitable for ſhip building, ſtaves, and many other valuable purpoſes, being about two miles from a landing on Schuylkill, and a ſhort mile from a ſaw mill. The land is well known to be equal in quality to any in the county, and within a convenient diſtance of market.

Perſons inclining to purchaſe, may veiw the farm any time before the day of ſale, by applying to GEORGE RORK, on the premiſes. But a very ſmall part of the money is wanting; the purchaſer may have a long credit for the remainder, on giving ſecurity and paying intereſt. Jan. 21, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of ISAAC VAUGHAN, late of Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, deceaſed, are deſired to come and ſettle the ſame with the ſubſcriber, within four weeks from the date hereof; and all perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwiſe they will be excluded.

First Month 24, 1785. JESSE ELLIS, Executor ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the firſt of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, ſituated in Charleſton townſhip, in the county of Cheſter, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moor, deceaſed, Patrick Anderſon and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houſes, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and ſtabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing ſtream, and more may be made at a ſmall expence; alſo two good bearing orchards, two ſpring-houſes, with never-failing ſprings of water, about 70 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and paſture land. Credit will be given for the greateſt part of the purchaſe money. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, is deſired to apply to the ſubſcriber, living at the upper end of Germantown, Philadelphia county. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not ſold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 29, 1785. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY, laſt night, from the ſubſcriber, an Iriſh Servant Man, named ALEXANDER PORTER, 20 years of age, dark brown hair, lately cut, a down ſouer look, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on and took with him a new felt hat, a full ſuit of home made cloaths, light coloured wooden buttons on the coat, horn ditto on the jacket and breeches, three old ſhirts, ſtriped trowſers, copperas and white, one pair white ribbed yarn ſtockings, one pair ribbed grey ditto, two good axes. It is ſuppoſed that he went in company with a James Johnſton, lately from Ireland, a freſh looking fellow, has a ſore leg; it is probable that they will change their cloaths and names. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo as his maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES BOYD.

Sadſbury, Cheſter county, January 25, 1785. ¶

THERE is now confined in the Work-Houſe of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following perſons, on ſuſpicion of being RUN AWAY SERVANTS,----viz. WILLIAM AGER, a boy of 14 years of age, ſays he belongs to John Matthews, near Harris's Ferry, on Suſquehanna.

ALLEY ANSLEY, ſays that ſhe belongs to Richard Kain, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington.

JAMES BAWSWORTH, a Negro Man, ſays that he came from Bartlett county, in Virginia, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin viſage, ſays that he was born free.

TOM, a Negroe Man, ſays that he belongs to Robert Peoples, in Shippen's town, in Cumberland county.

The owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold for their fees, in ſix weeks after date. CLEMENT SMITH, Keeper of the Work-Houſe.

Jan. 29, 1785.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the firſt of April next,

AN excellent FARM, in Lower Merion, 11 miles from the Court-houſe, in Philadelphia. It is well calculated for grazing or tending the markets, as it contains above 60 acres of watered meadow, and near 200 acres of cleared upland, in good heart.

ALSO,

A PLANTATION, ſituated at the corner of Turner's Lane and Germantown road, containing 60 acres, a conſiderable proportion of which is watered meadow, and the upland produces very good graſs, and having an excellent ſpring-houſe, renders it very ſuitable for a dairy. This place may be entered on immediately. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. ¶

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, on Thurſday, the 10th of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, ſituate in the townſhip of Bethel, containing 75 acres, bounded by lands of Abraham Robinſon, Iſaac Ford and others; this land abounds with white oak timber fit for ſawing. Late the eſtate of John Ford, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

¶ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Thurſday, the 10th day of February next, at the Court-houſe, in Cheſter, at the hour of two o'clock, P. M. one full and equal half part in 40 acres, part cleared land, and part timber. Late the eſtate of Thomas Collins and William Smith, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Friday, the 11th of February next, a Meſſuage, now occupied as a public houſe, with 90 acres of land, beautifully ſituated for a view of the river Delaware, bounded by lands of Eliſha Price, Eſq; in the townſhip of Ridley; the ſale to be opened on the premiſes at the hour of ten o'clock, A. M. Late the eſtate of Sketchly Morton, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of one o'clock, P. M. a Meſſuage and 104 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Ridley, bounded by lands of Michael Frites, Jeremiah Andrews and others; now occupied as a public houſe, known by the name of the White Horſe; the ſale to open on the premiſes at the hour above mentioned. Late the eſtate of John Bryan, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the day laſt above mentioned, at the hour of four o'clock, P. M. at the White Horſe, near the premiſes, a Lot of Woodland, containing ſeven acres and three quarters, well timbered, adjoining lands of Benjamin Paſchall and others. Late the eſtate of Jacob Rudolph, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 14th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 100 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of New-London, bounded by lands of David Jarrett, Charity Montgomery, John Spencer and others. Late the eſtate of John Robinſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold by § WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

Cheſter, January 24, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ to me directed by the Commiſſioners of the county, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Tueſday, the 15th day of February next, at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M. on the premiſes, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land, containing 236 acres, ſituate in the townſhip of Weſt Nottingham, taken in execution as the eſtate of Patrick Mulloy, and to be ſold by

§ WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

DELAWARE STATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court, for the county of New-Caſtle, will be ſold, on Thurſday, the 17th of February next, on the premiſes, a valuable griſt-mill, in good order, in which are two pair of burr ſtones, with a fan and ſcreen; the bolting mills and hoiſtings all go by water. This mill is ſituate in Appoquinimink hundred, in the county aforeſaid, being part of the real eſtate of Benjamin Noxon, deceaſed, and ſold for the payment of his debts. Attendance will be given at the time and place of ſale, by ‡

HENRY WARD PEARCE, Adminiſtrator.

THE SHIP

MERCURY,

Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,

WILL SAIL FOR

AMSTERDAM,

AS ſoon as poſſible after the navigation opens, having the greateſt part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or paſſage apply to the Captain on board, or to

Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

ALL perſons indebted to the Eſtate of GEORGE WALKER, victualler, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceaſed, by bond, bill, book account, or otherwiſe, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring them in duly atteſted, in order to be ſettled by

JOHN EVERHART)
DAVID EVERHART) Adminiſtrators.

Jan. 25, 1785.

WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, inſolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-houſe, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforeſaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why an aſſignment of ſaid debtors eſtates ſhould not be made, and they diſcharged from priſon, purſuant to ſaid law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

January 22, 1785.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2855.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1785.

A MESSAGE *from the* PRESIDENT *and the* SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL *to the* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

GENTLEMEN,

THE Secretary will lay before you letters from the President of Congress of the 24th *December*, and a proclamation and resolutions of that honorable body of the 2d inſtant—from the Governor of *Connecticut* of the 20th of that month—from our Delegates of the 19th and 27th of *January*—and from the Commiſſioners for *Indian* affairs of the 11th of *December*—with ſeveral incloſures, and a number of depoſitions concerning the expulſion of many *Pennſylvanians* from their dwellings and poſſeſſions at and near *Wyoming*, and other outrages committed againſt them by perſons not claiming under this ſtate.

Among the many objects deſerving the attention of your Honorable Houſe, one of the moſt important, in our judgment, is the eſtabliſhment of an improved ſyſtem of revenue, founded on juſt and therefore ſalutary principles, digeſted in the cleareſt order, governed by the moſt œconomical arrangement, and wherein matters of a ſimilar nature, with all the neceſſary proviſions relating to them, ſhall be claſſed together in the ſame law; ſo that the ſeveral parts being duly combined, all monies levied upon the citizens by public authority may paſs through as few hands as poſſible without deceit or delay into the treaſury.

By the act for eſtabliſhing the Comptroller-General's office, he is directed "to keep accounts of the revenues and expenditures of the commonwealth, of every kind," and "to call perſons to account for monies belonging to the ſtate, except the Collectors of taxes and the Treaſurers of counties."

This exception tends to introduce confuſion and remiſſneſs, and militates againſt the principal deſign of the act. The Comptroller General ought, we apprehend, to be furniſhed by the reſpective Commiſſioners, with duplicates of aſſeſſments for every county immediately after they are made, particulariſing not only the taxes to be collected thereon, but alſo thoſe outſtanding on former aſſeſſments—the kind of money in which they are payable—the names and ſirnames of the perſons aſſeſſed, and the townſhips in which they reſide—the names and ſirnames of the Collectors, and for what diſtricts they are appointed—and returns of all abatements or exonerations. If there are afterwards any new appointments of Treaſurers or Collectors, they, together with accounts of fines incurred by neglect or refuſal to perform the duties requeſted by law, ſhould be forthwith notified by the ſeveral Commiſſioners to the Comptroller-General. He will then be enabled to call the Treaſurers to account; and if they and the Collectors are properly enjoined to give receipts truly dated for taxes paid, never to retain more than certain moderate ſums in their hands at any one time, and in their accounts rendered to aſcertain the day when every ſum was received and paid, many miſchiefs would be prevented. The Treaſurers ſhould be empowered to compel Collectors to a performance of their duty. The Comptroller-General ſhould be bound, always to report to Council the names of the delinquent officers; and in or about the month of *December* in every year, to publiſh and diſtribute through the counties the accounts of every County Treaſurer, ſpecifying, in the order of townſhips, the names and ſirnames of the perſons who have paid their taxes—the ſums paid—the kind of money—the times when—and the officers to whom; and alſo a liſt of thoſe who have not paid, and of the ſums due by them.

To theſe ſhould be added an annual publication of the expenditures, with as extenſive an enumeration of particulars as may be conveniently practicable. By this mode, the taxes may be eaſily and exactly traced from the private purſes of the citizens who pay them, into the public purſe of the treaſury, deficiencies be readily diſcovered, and frauds and neglects be quickly diſcloſed. Thus, every freeman will have the ſatisfaction of *knowing*, that what he contributed has been applied to the general welfare, in which his own is involved, and that any abuſes in diverting it from that end cannot eſcape detection and puniſhment. It will alſo be an encouragement to him to pay his taxes cheerfully, when he perceives that they are ſo well guarded, ſo faithfully diſpoſed of, and ſo ſtrictly accounted for *to him*. Reaſon and experience demonſtrate, that it is the undoubted right and intereſt of a free people to be as fully informed of the adminiſtration of public affairs, as circumſtances will poſſibly admit; and it is evidently the duty of their ſervants, to uſe every exertion that they may be thus informed.

We are much pleaſed after a careful examination to find, that the expence of the publications * neceſſary for attaining the before mentioned advantages, when compared with the benefits to be derived from them, is too inconſiderable to be regarded.

By an act paſſed on the twenty-ſecond of *November*, 1782, Juſtices of the Peace are in ſome caſes veſted with a power to collect the impoſt on goods, wares and merchandizes. This ſeems to be an improper diſtribution of power, the difficulty of having the duties accounted for being ſo very great.

We ſhould deem ourſelves guilty of an unpardonable offence againſt the citizens of this commonwealth, if we ſhould forbear to call before the notice of your Honorable Houſe, and warmly to requeſt the interpoſition of your authority, upon another matter relating to taxation. A practice has prevailed ſince the revolution, as we are informed, for the perſons concerned in making aſſeſſments to add to the tax required by law—and to lay large ſums upon the inhabitants, to compenſate for deficiencies. We believe the intentions of theſe perſons, in acting thus, have been honeſt; but, we are of opinion, that ſuch proceedings are inconſiſtent with good government, and are dangerous examples. The Repreſentatives in Aſſembly are, in the impoſition of taxes, to eſtimate every circumſtance that can diminiſh them, and upon due conſideration of contingences, to fix upon ſuch a ſum, that the nett proceeds brought into the treaſury will anſwer the end propoſed by the tax.

The expences of every ſtate tax are very conſiderable, and by law are to be "drawn from the county treaſuries." If this mode is not altered, we apprehend, that, at leaſt, the accounts upon which ſuch drafts are made ſhould be exhibited to the County Treaſurers, and by them in their ſettlements to the Comptroller General, ſo that the whole expence of the ſtate incurred by ſuch taxes, and the manner of expenditures, may be brought into public view; and by a compariſon of proceedings in the ſeveral counties, a regularity may be eſtabliſhed that will be uniform, and leaſt expenſive.

For further obſervations on the revenue, and other matters of much conſequence to the welfare of the ſtate, we beg leave to refer to ſome of our former meſſages.

In executing the offices with which we have been honored by our country, we have judged ourſelves bound to make many diligent enquiries, that thereby we might be better enabled to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in us. From theſe we are induced to entertain a lively hope, that if induſtry, frugality, deliberation and caution, are duly exerted, in regulating and managing the finances of this ſtate, they may be placed upon ſuch a footing, that every demand for which honor or juſtice requires a proviſion may be ſatisfied in ſuch manner, that, under the favor of *Providence*, the people may be happy, and valuable ſtrangers not be diſcouraged, by the confuſion of our currency or the burthens of our taxes, from fixing their reſidence in *Pennſylvania*.

By the *forty-ſecond* ſection of the Conſtitution, "Every foreigner of good character who comes to ſettle in this ſtate, having firſt taken an oath or affirmation of allegiance, may purchaſe lands; after a reſidence of one year becomes a free denizen; and in two years is capable of being elected a Repreſentative."

As no mode is directed for determining whether a "foreigner is of good character," many unworthy perſons, "not having a ſufficient evident common intereſt with and attachment to the community," to uſe the words of the "*declaration of rights*," acquire all the privileges of citizenſhip. We ſhall receive great ſatisfaction, if your Honorable Houſe ſhall agree with us in opinion, that the foregoing ſection ſhould be enforced by the eſtabliſhment of ſome authority, to *decide* what foreigners are comprehended in the preceding expreſſions, ſo as to be properly entitled to "*the rights of natural born citizens of this ſtate*," and ſhall be pleaſed to make proviſion accordingly.

We have had occaſion to obſerve, that the laws relating to marriage, the office of Sheriffs, the ſuppreſſion of vice and immorality, and the election of Juſtices of the Peace, require ſeveral amendments. A ſpecification of them is contained in the paper that will be herewith delivered. Beſides thoſe, there is a variety of caſes that cannot with propriety be enumerated in a Meſſage, in which improvements may be made in the laws. To explain our meaning, we were therefore obliged, during the laſt ſeſſions, to arrange a number of them in the form of a bill. As they are deſigned to prevent unneceſſary delays and expences in legal proceedings, remove doubts, promote uniformity, eſtabliſh deciſions according to ſubſtantial juſtice, upon the truth of facts and the merits of every cauſe, and further to ſecure the peace and rights of our fellow citizens, and advance their welfare, we very earneſtly wiſh the ſubject may engage the conſideration of your Honorable Houſe.

The regulation of priſons ſeems to be a care peculiarly becoming a free people. The ſlighteſt portion of affliction needleſly *added* to that which reſults from reſtraint of liberty, is an offence committed by the ſtate: But, that places of legal confinement ſhould be ſo contrived as to produce diſeaſes, or ſhould become ſcenes of impurity and oppreſſion, and ſchools of vice, muſt be deplorable and reproachful in the extreme. To guard againſt effects ſo inconſiſtent with policy, humanity and religion, every information ſhould be ſought for, and every effort employed. To contribute, as much as we can, to ſuch deſirable purpoſes, we incloſe heads of all thoſe regulations, that, in our apprehenſion, may be uſeful in deliberations of this kind.

JOHN DICKINSON.

Council Chamber, Feb. 8, 1785.

* *The expence of theſe publications will not amount to* two hundred pounds *a year.*

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, ſituate in Lower Merion townſhip, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaſter road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaſter road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomſon, Eſq; about two thirds cleared, the reſt well timbered; there is a good two ſtory ſtone dwelling-houſe, with a good cellar, a ſtone kitchen one and a half ſtories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a compleat barn, with a ſtable and cow-houſe, and an excellent garden before the door. Alſo a good log-houſe, with two rooms and two fireplaces below, and a good new log ſhop adjoining, ſuitable for a tradeſman, a log ſpring-houſe with good water, and ſeveral never failing ſprings of water, two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a conveniency of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good ſoil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the ſituation very pleaſant, being a high level ground, eaſy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthieſt places in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, would ſuit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to ſeveral places of worſhip of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is alſo near to ſeveral merchant-mills and ſchools, and would ſuit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joſeph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

Feb. 9, 1785. ‡ HENRY PUGH.

To be SOLD, at private SALE,

THE TAVERN occupied by Jacob Bennet, being pleaſantly ſituated at the Forks of the roads leading from Philadelphia to Coryell's Ferry, and from Newtown to Doyles-town, about 25 miles from Philadelphia; there is on the premiſes, a two ſtory frame houſe, 27 by 20 feet, with a ſtone addition 27 by 14 feet, barn, ſtables and ſheds, convenient for a tavern or ſtore, containing 8 acres of LAND.

Alſo another LOT, adjoining the above mentioned roads, at the north eaſt corner, containing 5 acres, with a convenient houſe, 14 feet by 20.

Likewiſe, about 70 acres of LAND, adjoining the other lots, with a convenient building for a ſmall family. The whole will be ſold ſeparate or together, as may beſt ſuit the purchaſer. It is unneceſſary to give any further deſcription, as the purchaſers may view the premiſes and know the terms, by applying to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia. ¶ THOMAS ALLIBONE.

N. B. Any kind of merchandiſe will be taken in payment, or exchanged for a houſe in town.

IMPORTED

In the laſt veſſels from London, Briſtol and Liverpool, and to be SOLD, by

JONATHAN MEREDITH,

At his STORE, in Third-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets,

A general Aſſortment of well choſen GOODS,

Which he will ſell at a low advance, for caſh or ſhort credit,---- among which are the following ARTICLES, viz.

FLANNELS and baizes of different colours and qualities, blankets, ſuperfine and ſecond broadcloths, ſuperfine double milled drab ditto, ſuperfine foreſt cloths, ſhalloons, rattinets, durants and tammies, double damaſks of various colours, a great variety of Mancheſter goods, plain, printed and bordered Marſeilles quilting, Imperial ditto, fine corded dimity, India jeans, muſlinets, Iriſh linens, from 2*s*3 to 6*s*. lawns, Scotch thread, mohair and ſewing ſilks, buckrams, pocket handkerchiefs, chintzes, cottons and callicoes, worſted, cotton and thread hoſe, furniture ſtripes, bed lace, London quality and ſhoe bindings.

He likewiſe wiſhes to inform his old cuſtomers, and the public in general, that he has again entered into the Leather Buſineſs, and has for ſale, at his ſtore above mentioned, all kinds of manufactured Leather as uſual; he likewiſe buys all kinds of tanned Leather, and ſells Tanners Oil, &c.

To be SOLD on reaſonable terms, the payments made eaſy to the purchaſer, and poſſeſſion given the firſt of April next, or exchanged for property in or near this city, That well accuſtomed TAVERN and FARM, ſituate at Perkioming Ferry, on the Reading road, now in the tenure of Frederick Houſeman.

To be LETT, a FARM of between 2 and 300 acres of land, highly manured, about 11 miles from this city, the ſituation pleaſant and very healthy, the buildings are large and convenient, and in excellent order, as well as the fences; the meadow has produced between 30 and 40 tons a year for ſeveral ſeaſons, and the upland remarkable for bringing good crops.

Likewiſe about 20 LOTS in the city and ſuburbs to be LETT on Ground-rent. For particulars and terms, appply to Jonathan Meredith, as above. Feb. 9, 1785. § 8 w.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premiſes, on the firſt day of March next, at ten o'clock, if not ſold before at private ſale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleaſantly ſituated in Eaſt-Caln townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 218 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the other half well timbered, 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly timothy, well watered by two ſtreams, and as much more may be made, Brandywine creek runs through ſaid place, whereon are erected two dwelling-houſes, one ſtone, the other logs, a ſmith's ſhop in a good place for ſmith's work; alſo two barns, two bearing orchards of good fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, a pump of good water near the door of one of the houſes, and a good ſpring near the other, with a ſtream of water by the door. Said plantation lies very convenient for a ſtore, and may be divided to ſuit the purchaſers, ſituate on the main road from Warwick Furnace to the Head of Elk. At the ſame time and place will be ſold, young horſes and mares, and ſundry other things; ſaid land is adjoining to William Alliſon, William Long, and others, and very convenient to ſeveral places of worſhip and merchant-mills. The title indiſputable. Any perſon or perſons inclining to purchaſe, may know further particulars by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ SAMUEL HOLLIDAY.

THE partnerſhip of ALLEN and THOMPSON being diſſolved by the death of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, all perſons indebted to ſaid partnerſhip are requeſted to make immediate payment, and all perſons having demands, are deſired to ſend them in immediately, in order that they may be ſpeedily ſettled by the ſurviving partner. CHARLES ALLEN.

Charles Allen, returns his moſt reſpectful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have been pleaſed to favour the concern with their cuſtom, and as he intends to continue the buſineſs in the ſame line, begs they will indulge him with a continuance of their favours, which he will endeavour to merit by a conſtant attention and care to ſupply them with the very beſt goods, at a very cheap rate. *Feb.* 15, 1785. CHARLES ALLEN.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from London and Hamburgh, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO ſpeak any thing in favor of this ſeed would be needleſs, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the beſt hay per acre in England and Germany, and furniſhes the cattle in the three winter months with the fineſt paſture. A very ſmall quantity of it is remaining. Thoſe who are deſirous to profit the advantage of it, muſt ſpeedily apply for it to the ſubſcriber, living the upper end of Second-ſtreet, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewiſe imported a little of the very beſt kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

TO BE LET,

For a gentleman's ſeat for the ſummer ſeaſon, in a very pleaſant ſituation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient Houſe, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.

February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

MANY (I ſpeak of individuals, not of bodies) are the enemies which have been raiſed up againſt that excellent inſtitution, the BANK of North-America. Ignorance ſtartled at novelty, intereſt finding its partial and ſelfiſh views obſtructed by it, but above all party, ſo ready at all times to ſacrifice the public good upon the altar of faction. And accordingly we have beheld many news-paper productions hoſtile to that inſtitution, bearing the impreſſion of all three. Moſt of them, being made up only of the light materials of invective and vague inſinuation, were not remembered the ſecond day, and as they could inflict no wound, the remedy of a confutation was unneceſſary. One indeed, and but one, under the hackneyed ſignature of *Philadelphienſis*, as it attempted reaſoning, and has probably out-lived the receſs of Aſſembly, may deſerve the notice of its name.

But even with reſpect to this writer, it would be a needleſs work to examine one by one the poſitions in his chain of argument, all of which may be falſe or miſapplied, or to proceed negatively in demonſtrating that none of his objections can in any wiſe lie againſt the bank, while a ſhorter and more ſatisfactory way lies open, to ſhew affirmatively, by facts adduced to the ſenſes, and reaſonings forced upon the underſtanding, that it is an eſtabliſhment of great and general utility.

I undertake then, in the feweſt words poſſible, to ſhew that the bank has many properties ſufficient to recommend it to the regard of every honeſt, well meaning man, and to the public patronage.

1ſt. That of being an uſeful accommodation to the traders of this city.

2dly. That of being alſo of extenſive utility to the farmers.

3dly. That of benefiting the community generally, in reducing exorbitant profits, and levelling the value of things.

4thly. That of encreaſing the effective money of the country, and abating the pretence for further depreciating legiſlative iſſues.

5thly. That of its capacity to aid the ſtate upon occaſions of ſudden exigency.

The firſt of theſe properties muſt be an agreed point, elſe why the general ſolicitude of all traders for its welfare, a few perhaps excepted, who loſe the trader in the party-man. But the mode of its utility is not univerſally known, and may require a few words ſaid upon it. The advantages of prompt payment in commerce is, that a man may keep his trade conſtantly going, to a degree co-extenſive with the whole of his capital, without ſuſpending or leſſening his operations, in waiting for the ſlow and uncertain returns of that part of it which credit would place in other hands. The advantage of credit is, that a trader is enabled by it to extend his dealings to a length limited only by the opinion conceived of his integrity, induſtry and judgment. But the bank, by the operation of diſcounting, or taking up the notes which paſs between traders upon the faith of the parties, and anticipating the date of payment, unites in it to the trading intereſt, the important and ſubſtantial advantages of both prompt payment and credit.

The ſecond quality it has will be admitted on a ſingle conſideration. The greater the means of purchaſe, the more aſſured and better will be the ſale. And no one better knows than this writer, Philadelphienſis, that, but for the accommodation furniſhed by the bank, ſuch has been the natural debility of the merchants of this city for ſeveral years paſt, the farmers could have found there but a very uncertain and poor market for their productions. An inſtance is ſufficient---the merchants, by a ſtoppage of diſcount at the bank, being for a few weeks left to their own reſources, the ſtores were immediately filled with unſold country produce of all kinds, which ſunk accordingly in value.

The third is equally juſt with the two former: For the true proſperity of any country conſiſts in the facility generally given to the undertaking and continuing uſeful employments and profeſſions, and in the moderation of profits, and all this is effected by the inſtrumentality of the bank, which, from its faculty of multiplying and diffuſing the active ſtock of money, has a wonderful tendency to encreaſe and ſupport competitions in buſineſs, and to break the ſpirit of monopoly, to encourage the productive labors of the ſociety, and to give it but its moderate, though adequate reward. 'Tis out of theſe circumſtances, that grow the wealth and proſperity of a nation; and they are ſo much influenced by ſuch eſtabliſhments, that the celebrated Dr. Smith, of Glaſgow, aſſerts that the wealth of Scotland has been doubled ſince the erection of its banks. And one may venture to affirm, without fear of contradiction from any intelligent gain-ſayer, that ſince the eſtabliſhment of our own bank, the activity of every branch of induſtry in the city, from that of the merchant, who forms the intercourſe between us and foreign countries, through the ſubordinate ſhop-keeper, down to the loweſt mechanic, has been doubled, and owing in a great meaſure, as it ſhould ſeem, to its powerful agency. A correſpondent effect is viſible in the country, in the increaſe of its produce for exportation, though thoſe who feel it may not be able to trace it back to its proper cauſe.

4thly. By effective money, I mean not only gold and ſilver, but paper, when it reſts upon a ſubſtantial baſis. The paper created by the bank is certainly of this effective kind, and may with ſafety be ſo encreaſed, as to anſwer for a more general medium. I ſay it is effective, for its foundation is an actual and competent depoſit of ſpecie, and the private reputation of ſome of the moſt reſpectable characters in Pennſylvania. Who doubts the ſecurity? Does this writer, who would ruin the bank by his flimſy, but puzzled ſophiſtry, to make way for another inundation of legiſlative paper?----a circumſtance more to be deprecated in the moral world, than famine and peſtilence in the natural----and who but a wretch would aſpire after thoſe times, when honeſt men, treading upon the unſafe ground of public credit, were ſunk into ruin, from which none could eſcape but the cunning and unprincipled. And ſuch again may be our fate, if a government, bound to foſter morals and protect property, ſhould raſhly and improvidently venture upon another iſſue of paper money, without a firm foundation of confidence prepared in the minds of the people. This is far enough off.

The fifth quality the bank has, is its ability to aſſiſt the ſtate. In its ordinary courſe, no government is ever in a capacity of applying immediately to conſiderable exigencies requiring money, without an expedient to anticipate its revenues. If it is ſo in all the ancient ſtates, where revenues are certainly and regularly productive, how much more muſt this incapacity ſubſiſt here, where, as we have ſeen, a great part of the people, undiſciplined to government, do not feel in themſelves any ſenſe of duty to the payment of taxes which they can evade; and when the government itſelf, as weak as it is young, muſt adopt with reluctance any meaſures of coercion in the collection. Such an exigency, thanks to the political profligacy of our late Council of Cenſors, may now be preparing for us----And what quick recurrence in this preſumed event, I pray you, to ſave the property of the ſubject and the honor of the ſtate, but the bank? But whether the loſs of the one and the diſgrace of the other may not be ſuffered, rather than any reſort had to it, is perhaps problematical to any but this writer and his aſſociates.

And in this place it may not be amiſs to obſerve, that this bank, as well as the Pennſylvania bank, its parent, have been inſtruments in carrying us through the war with ſucceſs and reputation. The latter, with very limited means, ſuſtained the army in flour for a conſiderable time in 1781, when it muſt otherwiſe have lived upon free quarter for bread. The exertions of the former, in quieting the diſcontents of the troops, have been correſpondent to its greater ability----Congreſs not having learned as eſſential to dignity, that abſurd and criminal pride of neglecting any ſervices tendered by the zeal of patriotiſm, when the public good or ſafety was the queſtion.

Having performed this eaſy, but neceſſary taſk, can it be of any importance to criticiſe this writer's notion concerning a favorable balance of trade, the metaphyſicks of commerce, about which there had been ſuch a waſte of idle enquiry and profuſion of calculation, until a man of practical good ſenſe (not our writer) diſcovered that it conſiſted not ſo much in commercial reſtraints, as ſimply in ſuffering every ſpecies of that induſtry which is uſeful to individuals to have its proper bent and courſe, unſubjected to the fetters of ſyſtem.

But it is of conſequence to obviate an opinion, current with ſome who go no deeper than the ſurface---it is, that the bank, in locking up ſo much gold and ſilver, prevents the farmer from the loans neceſſary for the improvement of his lands. Were it even ſo, we have ſeen that this inconvenience would be compenſated by the better and readier market which it has prepared for his produce. It would be enough to ſay upon this ſubject, that the ſtockholders there would not otherways be money-lenders. The real cauſe may elſewhere be ſought for and found. Does not every whiſper of a new iſſue of paper make men hug their ſpecie the cloſer? What depredations have not tender-laws, enacted at firſt by patriots, but continued by deſigning knaves and fools ſo long after they ceaſed in any way to be connected with the great cauſe of our country---what havoc, I ſay, have they not made of monied property. The race of money-lenders are now extinguiſhed or debilitated; for what little theſe laws have ſpared, is it not withheld from them by the fatal facility with which our legiſlature can, from time to time, poſtpone the proceedings of juſtice in the recovery of old debts.----And is not a wound generally given to credit by inconſiderate acts of inſolvency, one of which has lately afforded impunity to ſome of the greateſt rogues that have appeared in this part of the world.

To conclude. This eſtabliſhment of the bank, reared up by wiſdom and patriotiſm, reſts upon the double foundation of continental and ſtate authority, and is further ſupported by the city. Againſt a fortreſs of ſuch ſtability and ſtrength, it is in vain that this writer and his friends beat their hard and inſenſible heads. We may therefore reaſonably hope, that the bank will continue long to flouriſh, the cauſe and the effect of the public proſperity.

ARTEMON.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS.

I FIND the minds of the people are much agitated about the propoſed tax for paying the intereſt of the public debts, called the funding bill. I conceive the writers and diſputants on this ſubject are compoſed of two diſtinct ſorts of men. The one are poſſeſſed of certificates, both alienated and un-alienated, and the other are no way intereſted in the matter, but as perſons who are to pay a proportion of the tax. Of the firſt claſs, thoſe who have not alienated their ſecurities will moſt probably find a very numerous, or I ſhould ſuppoſe univerſal, ſupport from the ſecond claſs. But where ſpeculators have bought them up at a depreciation of eight and ten for one, and the whole difference is to go into *their* pockets, there will naturally be a reluctance in many minds to conſent to the operation of a tax, which is to pay thoſe who never performed ſervices, or any way afforded an equivalent for what they are about to receive. Whether the tax will be paid, or not, muſt ultimately depend on the determination of the public; for no law in a free country will ever be binding, contrary to the general voice. This is a queſtion very unlike many of thoſe which frequently divide a nation. It is not whether a Fox or a Pitt ſhall be Miniſter, whether a Wilkes or a Luttrell ſhall take his ſeat in Parliament; but it is a caſe which applies home to every man's pocket, and he will therefore be very apt to enquire into the diſpoſition of his money. The whole is a debt which all muſt allow to have been honeſtly contracted; but it becomes a matter of doubt, whether paying it to the ſpeculator is doing compleat juſtice to the ſoldier, original creditor, &c. who received the ſaid certificates as ſo much good pay, but which their neceſſities have compelled them to part with. If the original holder is not likely to be reimburſed his loſs, the next queſtion which ariſes, is, are individuals or the public to derive the benefit. Much has been ſaid in ſupport of juſtice and national faith, as being more cloſely interwoven with theſe later ſecurities, than with the more early ſolemn pledges of Congreſs, and the ſtate we live in. I confeſs I do not ſee that force in the arguments uſed on this head, which the writers would inſinuate. The only difference I can perceive is, that the former is ſo vaſt in magnitude, that we ſhould ſink under the weight, and therefore cannot attempt to touch it; but the latter, being more practicable, is therefore a more tolerable object to contemplate. But I am not about to enter the liſts on either of theſe grounds. I only wiſh to bring fairly into view that mode which will yield moſt general ſatisfaction, by having the ſanction of the people at large: For, as I have already ſaid, it is in vain to attempt a law, unleſs it meets the approbation of the majority. The ſupporters of the funding bill ſay they have the public voice in their favor, whilſt, on the other hand, their opponents aſſert that it is generally reprobated.

If it was a law of a mere temporary nature, which would ſoon put a period to its own exiſtence, it would hardly be thought worthy of deviating from the beaten track of Executive Government. But when a tax is to be riveted on the people for a term of 25 years, and which muſt be continued 100 more upon the ſame reaſoning, it ought to be reduced to a certainty that it meets the approbation of the people.

I will therefore take the liberty to ſuggeſt a mode, on which I ſhould be willing to riſque the fate of the bill; nor ought the novelty to be any reaſon for rejecting it. In the city of Philadelphia, I preſume, there is a much larger number of ſpeculators in public ſecurities, than in any other part of the ſtate. I therefore preſume the friends to the bill can have no objection to receiving the voice of the city, on this occaſion, as the voice of the ſtate at large. Let two boxes be prepared, and ſealed up, with a ſlit on the top of each. On the one ſhall be wrote---*We agree to the tax for making good to the ſpeculators and purchaſers of public ſecurities the whole of the ſum ſpecified in their certificates, without regard to the ſums paid for them.* On the other box ſhall be wrote---*We agree to the ſale of the public lands at public vendue, and that all public ſecurities, as deſcribed in the law, ſhall be received in payment at their ſpecified value; but we proteſt againſt a tax for paying the full amount, as propoſed in the law.* Then let a blank book be provided, and ruled in two columns, filling up both columns with ſimilar numbers, from 1 to 3000, or any amount the caſe may require, placing them thus

No. 1	No. 1
2	2
3	3
4	4

Then nominate four perſons, two from the party who approve the law, and two from thoſe who reject it. Theſe perſons ſhall go from door to door to each taxable, through any four or ſix principal ſtreets in the town, and, cutting off a number from the book, ſo as to leave the marginal number entire, ſhall deliver it into the hands of the voter, firſt informing him of the label wrote on the boxes. He ſhall then have both boxes placed before him, ſo cloſe that one cloth or curtain ſhall cover both, and putting his hand under the cover, ſhall drop the paper into which box he pleaſes, and the perſons carrying the boxes, or their attendants, ſhall uſe no perſuaſion whatever. If the whole ſhould not be finiſhed in one day, the boxes ſhall be locked up in an iron cheſt each night until the buſineſs is complete, each of the four perſons affixing his ſeal and a ſeparate padlock. When the whole is done, the boxes ſhall be carried to the State-Houſe, and in the preſence of either the laſt year's Inſpectors, or ſix of the Magiſtrates, the tickets ſhall be counted, and the majority in number ſhall be deemed to convey the ſenſe of the people. If, in examining the numbers, there ſhall appear to be two or more of one number in either box, only *one* ſhall count. I omitted mentioning, that I would not admit the non-jurors to vote on this occaſion, who are out of the queſtion. If this mode ſhould be adopted, I expect all parties will acquieſce in the reſult. Or if you chooſe the uſual mode of voting as at elections, I have no objection to it. My principal reaſon for making the preſent propoſal is, becauſe men are ſo generally ſupine upon public occaſions, that many of them would not take the trouble to vote at all, and yet would be very apt to grumble if things did not go to their minds.

I caſt this forth rather as a hint to be improved on, than from an expectation of its being carried into execution in the form propoſed. All I have in view is, to attempt ſome practicable ſcheme of compoſing the minds of the people on ſo great a queſtion. Thoſe who would be doubtful of the propriety of riſquing the iſſue on ſuch a deciſion, will moſt probably ſtart an objection to receive the voice of the city as the voice of the country at large; but if the opponents to the bill do not decline the tryal by this mode, no reaſonable demur can ariſe from the other ſide. Though an attempt of this kind ſhould not avowedly be countenanced by the Honorable the Houſe of Aſſembly, I moſt earneſtly wiſh the experiment could be made in ſome way, ſo as to diſcover the true ſentiments of the people, which would moſt aſſuredly influence the Houſe.

THE TOUCHSTONE.

Meſſrs. HALL & SELLERS.

I CANNOT ſufficiently expreſs my aſtoniſhment, at the impoſition attempted to be played off on the good people of Pennſylvania by their Aſſembly, in reply to the Council's meſſage, juſt as the Houſe broke up. In order to juſtify the funding bill, and to induce us to ſubmit to ſo heavy a tax as was therein meditated, for the emolument of a few ſpeculators, they inſinuate to the people that the propoſed tax was trifling, compared to the abilities of the ſtate, and, in ſupport of ſuch inſinuation, ſay---"We ſee no cauſe to depreciate the ability of the ſtate, as well as its credit, when we reflect, that in the year 1782, when we had neither reſted from the ravages of war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £420,000 was impoſed, and, though heavy, was not inſupportable. In the year 1783 a farther tax was laid for £225,000, without any aid from the ſale of lands."---Now, I would aſk any man in the ſtate, who was not really in the ſecret, whether, on reading this long and ſolemn addreſs from the Houſe, he did not clearly and poſitively underſtand the Aſſembly that both thoſe taxes were paid?---otherwiſe, how ſhould they preſume to tell their conſtituents, through the medium of the Council, that this tax was "*not inſupportable,*" when the fact declared it to be a glaring aberration from the truth---and they muſt have known it to be ſo, when they publiſhed that it was "a tax" which was "*not inſupportable.*" I ſay they muſt have known, becauſe the people had not paid ONE-THIRD of it on the firſt of January 1785. Neither is the aſſertion conveyed reſpecting the £225,000 in the leaſt degree within the true line of rectitude. Mark the words---"In the year 1783 a farther tax was laid for £225,000, without any aid from the ſale of lands." If the words mean any thing, they mean that the tax WAS PAID, without aid from the ſale of lands, which is contrary to the fact, and is therefore an inſult on the good people of this ſtate. So far from thoſe two taxes being *ſupportable*, I aſſert that the whole powers of government, exerted in the very extremity of rigour, could not have collected them; nor will they be able to come at the money within twice the time that has already expired. A few wealthy and monied people may have paid their quota, but the great bulk of the inhabitants have it not to pay. The farmers in general aſſert, that their taxes amount to the full rent of their farms.

To adduce ſuch falſe arguments of national wealth, ſolely for the purpoſe of confuting Council, when thoſe arguments muſt have been known to the Houſe to be abſolutely ill founded, and calculated to miſlead their conſtituents into a belief that the ſtate was able to pay the propoſed tax, is a moſt unpardonable deception, and will be a proper ſubject for the notice of the next Council of Cenſors.

When Repreſentatives ſpeak to the people, we expect to hear the language of truth, and no artful gloſs can be afterwards admitted to explain away the intended diſguiſe. There is ſuch a thing as conveying a lie in the words of truth. I appeal to all the world, whether the reaſonings urged by the Aſſembly were not deſigned poſitively to convey the idea, that the taxes of the years 1782 and 1783 were abſolutely paid---otherwiſe the argument was uſeleſs. For if the Houſe was to impoſe a tax of three millions per annum, and collect the quota of a few rich citizens in Philadelphia, would any Houſe of Aſſembly preſume to urge this tax as a proof of the abilities of the ſtate to pay ſtill more, by declaring it has been *impoſed*, and therefore it is *not inſupportable*. I am ſorry, for the honor of Pennſylvania, that proceedings like theſe ſhould appear upon our votes. I have heard of a poor man, who whimſically left in his will £10,000 a piece to each of his children; but who ever founded an argument thereon, to prove that this poor man died worth a great eſtate---and yet as palpable an abſurdity has been offered to the good people of this ſtate.

It is high time to have done with ſuch deceptions, and it behoves us to begin to look out for men in whom we can confide at another election. Not men who ſhall attempt to ſtifle the public animadverſions of Council, by diſcouraging their meſſages. The public are under the greateſt obligation to the honorable Council for the part they have taken, and I hope they will have the ſupport and countenance of every good man in the ſtate.

BRIARIUS.

Juſt imported by the George, Captain Johnſon, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his Looking-Glaſs Store, the Golden Boy, near the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Third-ſtreet,

A great Variety of

ENGLISH Looking-Glaſſes,
Alſo, French and Dutch ditto,
Japanned Waiters,
Trays,
Bread-baſkets,
Mugs, canns, &c. &c. at the loweſt prices.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in cheſts, Sugar in hogſheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China, Glaſs and Queens-Ware for ſale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-ſtreet, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

Philadelphia, February 8, 1785.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late DAVID JONES, of this city, cordwainer, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment to his widow in Fourth-ſtreet, near the Univerſity; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to deliver them in, properly atteſted, as aforeſaid.

REBECCA JONES, Executrix.
PETER DEHAVEN,)
WILLIAM ROGERS,) Executors.

TO BE SOLD,

By ISAAC PENNINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Saſſafras and Crown-ſtreets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶ 6 w.

NEW-YORK, *February* 11.

The Portugueze are aboliſhing ſome of their vineyards, and preparing them for the culture of corn, to prevent the vaſt ſums of money that is every year ſent out of the kingdom for the purchaſe of grain for the ſuſtenance of the inhabitants, which greatly diminiſhed their circulating caſh. It was conjectured the people could not be perſuaded to come into this meaſure, being paſſionately fond of their gardens and vineyards. The Queen, however, has had the courage to try the experiment, and the peaſants come into it with a zeal that is unparalleled.

A bill is now pending before the honorable the legiſlature, for the gradual abolition of ſlavery in this ſtate.

Extract of a letter from London, December 1.

"The unhappy diſpute between the Emperor and the Dutch, I am apprehenſive, will involve moſt of the powers of Europe in their difficulties, as the Emperor is inflexible in his determination of opening the navigation of the Scheldt. Wheat is now ſelling here at the enormous price of ſeven ſhillings ſterlings per buſhel, in conſequence of the expectancy of a war, and contractors from other powers buying up large quantities. I ſincerely believe France is pacific, and would wiſh to heal the breach; but alas! I fear all in vain, and that nothing ſhort of a bloody war muſt decide the diſpute."

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 28.

"This month has produced ſome miniſterial revolutions that ſeem to augur permanency to Mr. Pitt's adminiſtration. Lord Camden's well known integrity of heart, united to his extenſive knowledge, cannot fail to give due weight to the preſent coalition; and Earl Gower's influence upon the Bedford intereſt muſt neceſſarily cement two parties which have, for ſome time, been in a ſtate of jealouſy. If the Duke of Grafton has joined them, as is reported, the victory will be complete; and the Foxites, with the Shelburnites, will be left with their only weapons, *declamation* and *vociferation*. Such is the preſent ſtate of our cabinet affairs. Upon the Continent, all uncertainty, but it is generally thought the Dutch will pay dear for their temerity in opening their ſluices, and doing ſo much damage in Auſtrian Flanders; notwithſtanding they ſtill pretend to talk in a very haughty tone to the Court of Vienna, I believe they will be obliged to recede, and make the moſt humiliating conceſſions. Our affairs in the Eaſt-Indies are alarming and intricate; on the one hand we are informed of the aſſaſſination of General Matthews, and the maſſacre of ſeveral other officers who were taken priſoners; whilſt we are told on the other, as it is ſaid, from Bengal, that the Governor-General had received from the Vizier fifty-five lacks of rupees to cultivate his friendſhip. Such contradictory accounts time only can reconcile; and, as it is ſaid that General Sloper is going out with *Plenis-Pouvoirs* in a military capacity, we may probably have a good account of the aſſaſſins of General Matthews and his friends."

Extract of a letter from London, dated November 30.

"A revolution in the French miniſtry has been threatened, as the Queen expreſſes her diſapprobation of the arms of France being turned againſt her Imperial brother; whilſt Vergennes urges a due obſervance of national faith, pledged to Holland."

PHILADELPHIA, *Feb.* 16.

On Thurſday laſt arrived in this city, ARTHUR LEE, Eſq; one of the Honorable Commiſſioners of the United States for Indian affairs, on his way to New-York, to make report to Congreſs of their proceedings with the Northern and Weſtern Indians.

The honorable peace which this gentleman and his colleagues have eſtabliſhed, and the very advantageous ceſſion of territory they have obtained for the United States, will, it is ſaid, be highly ſatisfactory to the public, and reflect great honor upon themſelves.

The Hon. SAMUEL I. ATLEE and FRANCIS JOHNSTON, Eſquires, Commiſſioners for this ſtate, have been equally ſucceſsful in their negociations with the ſaid Indians.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the neighbourhood of London, to his friend in this country, dated Nov. 29, 1784.

"Chancellor Pitt ſaid, about two weeks ago, there would be no war between the Emperor and the Dutch."

Extract of a letter from London, Nov. 10.

"Goods will not be ſent out to America as they formerly were, which will lead many to ſuppoſe that they will be in future very high; but let this produce caution, for if I am not miſtaken, the Engliſh will fill our country full of goods, and agents to diſpoſe of them."

The ſloop Suſannah, Captain William Earle, jun. of Providence, is arrived at Charleſton, South-Carolina, from the river Miſſiſippi, where the Spaniards would not permit him to trade nor allow him to proceed up to New-Orleans. On his arrival in the river, a number of ſoldiers were ſent on board his veſſel, and a boat diſpatched to New-Orleans, which returned in eight days, with orders for him to put to ſea immediately. Several other American veſſels, as well as ſome Britiſh, had been compelled to quit the river, previous to the arrival of Captain Earle.

His Britannic Majeſty's Packet Speedy, Captain D'Auvergne, will ſail from New-York with the mail for Falmouth the 4th of March next; the mail will be cloſed the third.

Sunday laſt arrived here the brig Fair American, Capt. Whitpain, in 27 days from Antigua. On the 6th inſtant, off the Capes of Virginnia, Captain Whitpain ſpoke with the ſhip Grace, Captain Norman, from Amſterdam bound to New-York, 13 weeks out, all well,---and about a week before ſpoke a ſloop from Grenada, alſo bound to New-York.

Extract of a letter from London, dated Dec. 2.

"The Emperor has conſented to a mediation, principally on the part of France. By that mediation the Scheldt will probably be opened. By ſuffering this buſtle, France will have the means of rendering herſelf of conſequence to Germany and Holland. If the preceding apprehenſions take place, it is well if Pruſſia and the Stadtholder are not equally paid with France and Germany, as the ſtronger are often led to compound their own quarrels at the expence of thoſe who are weaker.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated November 22, 1784.

"The ſituation of public affairs is actually ſuch, that we look on a war with the Emperor as unavoidable. France ſtill endeavours to bring on a reconciliation, but the ſucceſs is very doubtful. Every neceſſary ſtep is taken by our ſtates to make a moſt vigorous oppoſition to the deſigns of the Emperor. As this city is ſo ſituated as to render the approach of an army almoſt impoſſible, we are under no apprehenſions for our ſafety. We hardly doubt but, ſhould matters not be amicably ſettled, that France and Pruſſia will join themſelves in our behalf, in which caſe a general war is likely to take place on this continent."

Germantown, February 14, 1785.

AT a meeting of the Delegates from a majority of the townſhips of the county of Philadelphia, at the houſe of John Bergman, innkeeper, agreeable to adjournment.

The Committee being met, Mr. JOSEPH FERREE reſumed the Chair.

Several gentlemen attending this Committee from the Northern Liberties and Diſtrict of Southwark, though not delegated for that purpoſe, were willing to partake of our deliberations: Therefore, *Reſolved*, That thoſe gentlemen be admitted to the deliberations of this meeting, as individuals.

The meeting then proceeded to buſineſs, agreeable to adjournment.

A letter was preſented to the chair from the inhabitants of the Northern Liberties, ſigned William Trautwain, Chairman, ſetting forth, that they approved of the bill publiſhed for public conſideration, for funding the debts due from the United States to the citizens of this ſtate, and other purpoſes therein mentioned.

Ordered, That the ſame be read.

On motion of Captain Lang, ſeconded by Mr. Edward Fox, that any gentleman in this meeting, who comes under the deſcription of a non-juror, ſhall leave the room---the previous queſtion was called, and carried in the negative.

On motion, *Reſolved*, That the conſideration of the bill for funding the public ſecurities be taken into conſideration. When the following reſolutions were agreed to---

Reſolved, That the inhabitants of this county have been oppreſſed by an unequal aſſeſſment and payment of taxes.

Reſolved, That it is the opinion of this body, that the impoſition of a new tax upon the virtuous citizens of this ſtate, who have already paid their proportion of former taxes (whilſt a large number of individuals, and almoſt entire counties, have ungenerouſly with-held their parts of the public dues) is unjuſt and oppreſſive, until ſuitable exertions are made to collect the ſame, and that former deficiencies ought to be ſtrictly collected, nor ought defaulters to profit by default.

Reſolved, That the ſupplement to the law for opening the land-office is unjuſt, oppreſſive and impolitic, in as much as it diſpoſes of lands at thirty pounds per hundred acres at private ſale, which, if ſold at public auction, may probably bring a much larger ſum.

Reſolved, That the funding bill is unjuſt and oppreſſive, in as much as it is calculated to enſlave the good people of Pennſylvania without mercy, and *ad infinitum*.-------

1ſt. Becauſe it bears too hard upon the landed property, inſtead of taxing the luxuries of life, and therefore puts it out of the farmer's power, not only to be independent, but eaſy.

2d. Becauſe it abrogates a former law, in ordering the intereſt of depreciation certificates to be paid in paper money, and commits, in ſo doing, a breach of public faith of the moſt diſhonorable kind.

3d. Becauſe paper money is a neceſſary conſequence for the eſtabliſhment of the fund, which experience has ſufficiently ſhewn cannot be ſupported equal to gold and ſilver.

4th. Becauſe purchaſers of certificates are to be put on a footing with real ſufferers, who, as they became voluntary creditors of Congreſs, ought to remain ſatisfied, and rely on the juſtice, integrity and wiſdom of that Honorable Houſe---and remember, that it is out of the power of this young country to make any extraordinary exertions to enrich them.

5th. Becauſe the impoſing a long, nay, a perpetual tax on a government, before all parties are reconciled to each other, and therefore binding a large number of its inhabitants, even before they have a chance of reconciliation, is unjuſt, cruel, unconſtitutional and impolitic.

6th. Becauſe the debt is not our own, out of our fœderal capacity, is in part unliquidated, and in fact unquotaed, and ought to be principally managed, aſcertained, ſettled and paid by Congreſs, and that the interference of this ſtate is prematurely loading the government in the dark with a burthen, from which it cannot extricate itſelf in open day.

Reſolved, That if the neceſſities of a meritorious claſs of citizens will authoriſe the Houſe, it is our wiſh, that the patriot who put his money into the public funds, the ſoldier who rendered ſervice to his country, and the worthy citizen who furniſhed the army in time of diſtreſs, and who hold their certificates in their own rights, be paid the intereſt on their ſeveral demands, and proper funds provided for the ſame, which may be done, without bringing an additional burthen on the good people of this commonwealth by a new taxation.

Reſolved, That a copy of the determinations of this meeting be handed to one of our Repreſentatives in General Aſſembly, requeſting him to circulate it among his colleagues, as our inſtructions to them, and never to VOTE FOR, ASSENT TO, or PROMOTE A BILL, ſo injurious to the welfare of Pennſylvania.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the thanks of this meeting be humbly preſented to the Supreme Executive Council of this commonwealth, for their diſintereſted and candid addreſs to the Houſe of Aſſembly, at the opening of this preſent ſeſſion.

Reſolved, That Mr. Joſeph Ferree, Dr. Logan, Col. Solomon Buſh, Dr. Enoch Edwards, and Mr. William Robinſon, jun. be a committee, to reviſe the proceedings, and preſent a copy of the foregoing reſolutions to one of our Repreſentatives in Aſſembly, and alſo to cauſe the ſame to be publiſhed in the Engliſh and German news-papers.

On motion of Mr. Edward Fox, *Reſolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be given to Mr. Joſeph Ferree, for his fair conduct in the chair; and that he be deſired to ſign the proceedings.

JOSEPH FERREE, Chairman.

*** Want of room, has obliged us to omit the ſolution of the firſt Mathematical Queſtion, and the piece ſigned GRATITUDE, but they ſhall be attended to in our next.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

To be SOLD This Day,

The Sixteenth of February, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon, at the Old Coffee-Houſe,

TWO frame STORES joining each other in Walnut-ſtreet, 48 by 20 feet; they are built of the beſt materials, and are made to divide in two, and will be ſold ſeparately; the lower floor laid with 2 inch plank, the doors lined double, as well as part of the inſide of the lower ſtores.

Alſo a complete frame ſtable and coach-houſe, 16 by 21 feet; the floor of it lately laid with plank.

A lot on Walnut-ſtreet, joining the Old Chapel, 24 feet 9 inches front by 220 feet deep.

A lot joining the foregoing, 24 feet 9 inches front by 220 feet deep. On this lot are two brick kitchens, which let at fifty pounds per annum and the taxes. The rent has been always paid quarterly, and it has never been neceſſary to ſend for it.

Whoever chooſes to view the ſtores, ſtable, kitchens or lots, will pleaſe to call at George Meade's compting-houſe for that purpoſe.

One-third of the purchaſe-money to be paid down; one third in three, and the other third in ſix months, giving ſecurity.

The ſtores and ſtables muſt be removed off the lots as ſoon as the weather will permit. ¶ 1 w.

On the Tenth of March next, at 1 o'Clock, agreeable to the laſt Will and Teſtament of Jeſſe Jones, deceaſed, will be ſold, and poſſeſſion given the Firſt of April,

A PLANTATION in Williſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, containing about 130 acres, near two thirds of which is cleared, with a good meadow, and the arable land very natural to paſture. There are on the premiſes a good ſtone houſe, ſtone barn, and ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring of water, convenient to the dwelling houſe, a good young bearing apple orchard of grafted trees, with a variety of other grafted fruit. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may view the premiſes, by applying to Jacob Matſon, living thereon. The terms of payment, which will be eaſy to the purchaſer, will be made known at the time of ſale, by EZRA JONES, ISRAEL JONES, Executors.

N. B. All perſons indebted to the eſtate of Jeſſe Jones, deceaſed, by bonds or notes, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have demands againſt ſaid eſtate are deſired to furniſh the executors with their accounts. Feb. 10, 1785.

Philadelphia, 2d month 15th, 1785.

WANTED,

As an APPRENTICE to the CURRYING-BUSINESS.

A LAD of about 14 or 15 years of age, who can be well recommended for his ſobriety and integrity. No other need apply. Enquire of the Printers. ¶

NEW BOOK-STORE.

In FRONT-STREET, between MARKET and CHESNUT-STREETS, two Doors South of BLACK-HORSE-ALLEY,

T. DOBSON,

Has juſt imported a very large and valuable

COLLECTION OF BOOKS,

In various Branches of Literature, conſiſting of many thouſand Volumes; in general good Editions, and the moſt elegant Bindings: Amongſt which are-------

THE Works of Shakeſpeare, Swift, Pope, Sterne, Thompſon, Hume, Robertſon, Raynal, Smollet, &c. &c. With a large Collection of Books in the different Branches of Medicine, Bibles of various Sizes, School-books, Books of Entertainment for Children, &c. Writing-Paper, Quills, Ink-Powder, Pencils, Sealing-Wax, Wafers, Muſic, &c.

ALSO,

A few Dozen of fine old PORTER in Bottles, an Aſſortment of Boots, Men and Womens Shoes of the firſt Quality.

Catalogues of the Books to be had gratis, of T. Dobſon, at the Store.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRAZING FARM,

CONTAINING 186 acres, one half whereof is marſh meadow, in the beſt order, defended by a good bank; the upland is under cedar fence. The improvements conſiſt of a convenient two ſtory brick houſe, and large brick barn, ſtables, &c. an orchard of winter fruit, and a well of good water, is ſituated on the river Chriſtiana, in full view of the town of Wilmington, to which and Philadelphia hay and other produce may be immediately conveyed by water.

Alſo ſeveral Tracts of wood and cleared Land, in New-Caſtle county, between the Head of Elk and Chriſtiana Bridge; as they can be well watered, they may be uſed to advantage for the purpoſe of meadow. A fourth part of the purchaſe money being paid down, the remainder will be made very eaſy to the purchaſer. Apply to RUMFORD DAWES, in Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington. ¶

N. B. If the grazing farm is not ſold in two months, it will be rented. Feb. 1, 1785.

TO BE SOLD,

THE pleaſant ſituated and well improved FARM, late the property of John M'Dowell, deceaſed, in Hamilton Townſhip, Northampton county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, lying on a large creek, 7 miles from where it lets into Delaware river, on the main road leading from Bethlehem, Eaſton and the Miniſinks, 3 miles from Jacob Brinker's ſaw, merchant and country griſt mill, about 5 miles from Colonel Stroud's ſaw and griſt mills, and 2 miles from a German Meeting-houſe, very convenient to Engliſh and German ſchools. It is an excellent ſtand for any kind of buſineſs or trade, contains 172 acres of deeded LAND, with the allowance thereto belonging, on which there is 90 acres of good plough-land, compleatly cleared and in good fence, about 40 acres paſture, 100 acres good watered meadow, in the neateſt order, and about 500 bearing apple-trees, a number of which are the beſt kind of grafted fruit, 50 large bearing cherry-trees, a number of peach and plumb-trees. The remainder of the farm is good timber land of the beſt ſoil for meadow, of which there is not an acre untillable; there are on the premiſes two good dwelling-houſes, a Black-ſmith's ſhop, a barn 40 by 70 feet, a ſtable 26 by 36 feet; the barn and ſtable have good plank floors, ſix barracks, beſides a number of out-houſes. The whole in good order and well fenced, as it has been let out two years for the repairing and clearing. There is a good ſpring-houſe, very convenient to the dwelling-houſes, alſo four never-failing ſprings, very convenient for the Tanner's buſineſs, which has been carried on ſeveral years paſt; there is alſo a good cyder-mill and preſs; the ſaid farm joins a lime-ſtone mountain, and each field, meadow and paſture is well furniſhed with never failing ſprings. The pleaſantneſs of the ſituation and good quality of the land is too well known to need any further commendation; the whole will be ſold together at any time between this day and the firſt of April, next. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may, for further particulars, enquire of the ſubſcriber, living in Lower Smithfield townſhip, and county aforeſaid, who will give an indiſputable title for the ſame. HANNAH M'DOWELL, Adminiſtratrix.

N. B. The terms of ſale may alſo be known by applying to John Shaw, living on the premiſes. ¶ Feb. 12, 1785.

For SALE, by public Auction,

On the firſt day of March next, at the houſe of JOHN INSKEEP, in the town of Salem, New-Jerſey,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Penn's-Neck, Salem county, bounded on the river Delaware, and nearly oppoſite Wilmington. Appurtenant to this eſtate, there is upwards of 100 acres of marſh meadow, which renders it very eligible for grazing. The premiſes are accommodated with a good brick meſſuage, convenient barn, and other neceſſary out-houſes. Attendance will be given by the proprietor thereof,

¶ SAMUEL GARRIGUES, of Philadelphia.

TO BE SOLD,

A FARM of 200 acres, in Eaſt Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, near Warwick furnace, about 35 miles from Philadelphia, in the tenure of Michael Smith, about 100 acres has been cleared within ten years; it is good plough land, produces good crops, and plenty of paſture, with the ſouth branch of French creek running through it, and ſeveral ſprings of good water; the reſt is well timbered; there is on ſaid place a log dwelling-houſe and out-houſes. The title is good. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, adjoining the premiſes.

Feb. 15, 1785. ¶ BRANSON VAN LEER.

Cheſter Goal, February 8, 1785.

WAS committed to this goal, an Iriſh Lad, who calls himſelf MICHAEL WELCH, and ſays he came with Captain Wilſon, from Liſbon; had on a blue coat, blue breeches, yarn ſtockings, ſtrong ſhoes, with metal buckles. Likewiſe a Negro Man, who calls himſelf MARK, and ſays he belongs to Peter Hyett, Eſq; in New-Caſtle county, near the Red Lion Tavern.

Their maſters, if any they have, are hereby required to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, or they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ THOMAS TAYLOR, Goaler.

Lampeter townſhip, Lancaſter county, February 7, 1785.

CAME to the incloſure of the ſubſcriber, living on ABRAHAM GIBBON's place, on Friday, the 10th of December laſt, a dark brown GELDING, neither brand nor ear mark, about 14 hands high, paces and trots. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be diſpoſed of according to law.

¶ ALEXANDER LIGGET.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

GRONINGEN, *November* 10.

EVERY thing breathes war in this quarter; enlisting soldiers, and other preparations shew that our Governors are in earnest. We are here at tolerable safety from the calamities that must be the consequence of war; but we shall nevertheless feel the weight of it, in the efforts which we shall be obliged to make with the other provinces of the confederation.

Carthagena, October 5. An English pink which left Algiers on the 20th of September last, with a cargo of corn and merchandize, for Gibraltar, entered our port this day. The Capt. of it has declared, that a number of corsairs were preparing to sail, as well on the part of government as on that of private persons, carrying from twelve to thirty-six guns: He added, that, in the last bombardment, the Moors had from one hundred to an hundred and fifty men killed, and had lost several vessels. This English Captain had received peremptory orders to quit the port, without knowing to what cause he was to attribute it.

Paris, Nov. 15. The military preparations here, cannot be longer conccaled. It is generally agreed, that two armies will march, one towards Flanders, and the other towards Alsace; the first to be of sixty thousand, the other of forty thousand men. It is even said that the King will in person head the Flanders army.

Orders have already been expedited for victualling the troops. The Dutch Ambassadors will to-morrow receive their answer from the Count de Vergennes; that from Vienna cannot be looked for before the 28th of this month. It is reported that the King's interference with the Emperor has been of the most pressing nature, though in terms of friendship and alliance.

Hague, Nov. 21. Nothing farther can be decided on till the return of the courier dispatched to Vienna; but mean while, to give weight to his mediation, an army will file off towards the Low Countries. The States General, on the 31st of last month, came to a resolution to claim the assistance of the French Court. Some kind of conciliation is much talked of, and in order to effect it, there is no doubt but the States will make every reasonable concession.

Their High Mightinesses, by a placard, published on the 12th of this month, have, under the severest penalties, prohibited the export of all sorts of warlike stores, as well as cattle, sheep, corn, barley, flour, fish, whether fresh or salt, cheese, butter, oil, potatoes, and in short, all kinds of provision and forage, into any country whatever, exceptng Spain, Portugal, the West-Indies, and the ports in the Mediterranean.

In demanding of the several Princes of the empire, a passage for his troops, it is said his Imperial Majesty has made a requisition to the Prince of Orange, of permission for his armies to march through the Prince's territory of Nassau, threatning, in case of refusal, to obtain that object by force of arms. It is added, that his Serene Highness has transmitted his Imperial Majesty's letter to the Diet at Ratisbon, remarking on the Emperor's despotic treatment of the free Princes of the empire. If it be true that the Emperor is resolved to compel the Prince to afford a passage for troops that are to carry fire and sword into the very heart of his country, the circumstance may serve to bring to recollection the affair of the Austrian Commander, who insisted upon William Tell discharging an arrow to deprive his only son of life.

Frankfort Nov. 4. If credit is to be given to letters from Vienna, the Emperor is now at Brabant, and we are assured that a declaration of war, and a manifesto are preparing at Brussels.

Rotterdam Nov. 21. Since the ill success of the Imperialists in endeavouring to prevent the inundations, they no longer threaten our forts as they have done. Their troops have retired to Antwerp. Desertion is said to prevail among them to such a pitch, as for 150 in a week to arrive in the Barony of Breda, with their arms and baggage. In Brabant the people still flatter themselves with the hopes of an accommodation with the Republic.

LONDON, *Nov.* 27.

Letters received within these few days from India, state the following facts:—That immediately on the signing of terms on the part of General Meadows, his men in consequence, thereof having laid down their arms, the troops of Tippoo Saib, by whom they were surrounded, commenced a general plunder, in the perpetration of which great cruelties were exercised upon the prisoners, and many were butchered. The officers were divided into two parties, one of which with General Meadows at their head, was marched into Hyder's country to a place four hundred miles distant from the field of action. They were chained in couples, barefooted and bareheaded, and their bodies almost naked. When they arrived at the place of destination, it was determined to put them to death by torture. The General was killed by pouring boiling oil on his body—the other officers by forcing melted lead down their throats.

In consequence of the cruelties exercised by Tipoo Saib upon General Meadows and his officers, the officers in the service of the company have resolved, that in future wars they will neither give nor take quarter.

Several of the inland states of the United Provinces, are very much dissatisfied with the conduct of their High Mightinesses, in precipitating them so rashly into a war with the Emperor; they seem to think the dispute concerning the navigation of the Scheldt, to interest only Amsterdam, and are therefore repugnant to enter into a contest for what can be to them neither of detriment nor advantage.

Yesterday the Right Honorable Earl Gower acted in his office as Lord Privy Seal, at his own house, Whitehall, for the first time since his coming to that office.

Next week Lord Camden will be introduced into the office of President of the Council. The Earl of Shelburne does not accept any office for the present.

It was the general report yesterday, that the Courts of London, Paris, and Berlin, have offered their joint mediation in the affairs of Holland and the Emperor, to prevent a war.

The Hessian troops, and those from Waldeck, which we had in pay the last war, are now subsidized by the Emperor.

Some Swiss troops are going into the service of the Dutch.

Nov. 30. Saturday night's gazette contains his Majesty's order in council, that tobacco, the growth of America, and imported by British or American subjects, be received into the port of Lancaster, under the regulations that are observed in the ports of London, Bristol, Glasgow, &c.

By a private letter received yesterday by the Dutch mails, from a very respectable house in Rotterdam, we are informed, that the Emperor has not as yet arrived at Brussels, though his troops have for some time been forming in that neighbourhood. That France has offered a fresh mediation, in which the King, at the instance of the Queen, takes a very personal and active part; and, should his mediation fail, France promises to abide by her late treaty with the Republic, in the fullest and most unequivocal sense; the same letter adds, that Monsieur de Vergennes was still minister, and likely to continue so.

Dec. 2. Several Imperial privateers have lately sailed to America, as they expect to meet with a great number of Dutch merchant ships in the western seas, which cannot be so well protected by their men of war as they are in the channel.

Dec. 3. According to advices from Brussels, an army of one hundred and twenty thousand men, will be collected in the Low Countries in February next.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 23.

"Marechal de Segur, Minister for the war department, has caused a list to be made out, of the troops now in actual service within the kingdom, by which it appears that the infantry amounts to 130,000 men, and the cavalry to 30,000, ready to take the field on the first notice. The colonels have received orders to complete their regiments with all possible speed; i.e. to augment the companies, which at present consist of 104 men to 178 each, wich will make the whole number of troops amount to exactly 270,000 men. It is observed, that more than half of the army is quartered on the frontiers of Flanders and Alsace; and several regiments which were in garrison near l'Orient and Bourdeaux, have set out for Lisle, Zalenciennes and Maubeuge. From all these movements it is evident that ministry has a design to assemble in the Netherlands an army equal at least in number to that which the Emperor proposes to get together in those parts; and that the friendship subsisting between the two courts does not prevent the taking proper precautions for the safety of the kingdom, or for assisting the Dutch in case, on the failure of amicable means, the King should determine to take effectual measures for saving the Republic from ruin."

Dec. 4. The King has appointed Earl Cornwallis to be his Majesty's lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the Tower Hamlets.

The Dutch war will gradually mend the funds, in proportion as their own securities decrease in credit, they will purchase into our stocks, which must acquire an additional value from the peaceful situation of this country.

The public may rest assured, no mediation has yet taken place; neither is the Imperial system altered with respect to a war.

Great apprehensions are entertained in Paris, that a war will certainly take place, in which France must be concerned. Some of the older politicians think, that the Emperor means to revive some old pretensions to a port of the French territories, and that he will be supported in those claims by the Queen's party, which dictates to the King in all public matters that are agitated in the cabinet.

Extract of a letter from Amsterdam, Nov. 25.

"We learn from Utrecht, that the Colleges of State of that province have determined to arm all the inhabitants, both of the country and towns, from the age of 18 to 60."

The Dutch and Brussels Gazettes arrived yesterday, bring nothing new respecting the Emperor and the States General, saving that the latter have offered to indemnify the subjects of Austrian Flanders, for the losses sustained in inundating their country, if the Emperor will agree to an accommodation.

Tha last papers from Holland are full of speculation, and deserve very little confidence. The Emperor is employed in forming treaties with the German Princes which accounts for the deliberation of his measures, but is still determined to obtain what he has demanded, or appeal decisively to the sword.

The Emperor refuses all mediation and negociation till the Scheldt is allowed to be opened, so that the Dutch must make a concession of the most humiliating kind, and then treat for further surrenders; this cannot be expected from a proud, sullen, obstinate and tenacious people.

The Dutch are full of life, activity and bustle; their very genius seems to have departed from them, and left no cold remains behind. They know that the Emperor is determined to persevere, and therefore act like men who must rather confide in their own exertions than any foreign alliance whatever.

Letters from Amsterdam, dated Nov. 22, declare, that the States-General, in order to preserve the general peace of Europe, had offered to enter into a treaty of mediation with his Imperial Majesty; but the advices say, that Monarch had declared, his opening the navigation of the Scheldt should be a *sine qua non*, before any matter of a pacific nature should be agitated by the Minister of either party; and that being granted, he had no objection to leave his other claims, which were numerous and important, to be adjusted by the mediating powers, Prussia, France and Great-Britain.

Though nothing decisive has yet taken place between the Emperor and the Dutch, and notwithstanding this suspension of hostilities has given a pacific appearance to the last foreign mails, yet we have good reason for asserting, that a rupture is inevitable, unless the Dutch consent to the surrender of the Scheldt. This is the point——for the Emperor has pledged himself in the strongest manner, that he will not even treat for a peace, unless this concession is first made on the part of the States General.

Extract of a letter from Paris, Nov. 19.

"Letters received the 4th instant from Vienna, announce, that orders for the departure of the troops quartered in that city, and in other places of Austria, were not then issued from the chancery, although divers advices from Germany had already related that those regiments were in march for the Low Countries. We are not here supprized at the delay. The march of an army at this season, and through the bad roads of Germany, must at least appear very rash and hazardous. Therefore, at present, only the troops of Flanders and the Low Countries can this winter be stationed on the Dutch frontiers. Those are to be replaced in the garrisons which they have quitted, by the troops from Brisgan, the only ones that are to march out this year. The latter having but 60 leagues to pass to their place of destination, do not run great risk."

Mount Hope, near Hopewell,

WANTED a number of wood-cutters immediately, where good encouragement will be given, and ready money paid for cord-wood cutting, by applying to the manager at Mount Hope above-mentioned.

N. B. Early in the spring will be also wanted at said place, a number of colliers, carpenters, waggoners and labouring hands, who will likewise meet with great encouragement from

Jan. 29, 1785. ¶ 4 w. PETER GRUBB, sen.

WHEREAS THOMAS PROCTER, Esq; High Sheriff for the city and county of Philadelphia, has, in pursuance of warrants to him directed, made report to us at the Court-house, that he had taken the bodies, seized and secured the estates, real and personal, of Benjamin Eastburn, Collector of the township of Upper Merion, and Robert Craig, Collector of the township of Blockley, for the balances due on the several duplicates sent them by the Board of Commissioners, who have not paid the amount thereof unto Isaac Snowden, Esq; County Treasurer, agreeable to the several laws of this state.

NOTICE is therefore given, That a general meeting of the Commissioners will be held at the Court-house, on the 18th inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when and where the said Benjamin Eastburn and Robert Craig, Collectors, are requested to pay the balances of their respective duplicates; otherwise warrants will then be issued to empower the Sheriff to proceed to the sale of the said Collectors goods and chattels, lands and tenements, or such parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the said balances, with costs, &c. agreeable to law, in this case made and provided.

MICHAEL SHUBART,
Philadelphia, JOHN BROOKE, } Commissioners.
Feb. 1, 1785. JOHN BAKER,

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On Saturday, the 26th of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the sign of Admiral Warren, on the Lancaster road,

A VALUABLE Plantation, situated in Charleston township, Chester county, containing 131 acres and three quarters, adjoining land of John Griffith, Lewellyn Davis, and others. There are upon the premises two good dwelling houses, with two rooms on a floor, large barn, commodious stables, and sundry other convenient buildings, all in good order; 10 acres of excellent watered meadow made, and a considerable quantity more may be made at a small expence; a good bearing orchard, with a great variety of excellent fruit; about 50 acres of plough-land, the remainder is woodland, principally white and black oak, chestnut, hickory, &c. a great part of which is large and very suitable for ship building, staves, and many other valuable purposes, being about two miles from a landing on Schuylkill, and a short mile from a saw mill. The land is well known to be equal in quality to any in the county, and within a convenient distance of market.

Persons inclining to purchase, may veiw the farm any time before the day of sale, by applying to GEORGE RORK, on the premises. But a very small part of the money is wanting; the purchaser may have a long credit for the remainder, on giving security and paying interest. Jan. 21, 1785.

February 1, 1785.

On the 17th day of this instant will be exposed to sale, by way of public vendue,

A PLANTATION and TRACT of LAND, situate in Limerick township, Montgomery county, containing 74 acres, joining to lands of Edward Boulton and others, whereon is a square log dwelling-house, a log barn, a good spring of water near the door, a good bearing orchard, and about six acres of watered meadow; the place is in good repair; late the property of Francis Hoven, deceased. The title indisputable. Due attendance and reasonable credit will be given by

FRANCIS HOBSON, Administrator.

N.B. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the morning, at the house of John Stettler, near the premises. ‡

WHEREAS Nathaniel Dowdney, John Kenney, Lawrence Corn and John Cornwell, insolvent debtors, now confined in the goal of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, for debt, do hereby give public notice to all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, in Cumberland aforesaid, on TUESDAY, the 22d of February next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said debtors estates should not be made, and they discharged from prison, pursuant to said law.

NATHANIEL DOWDNEY,
JOHN KENNEY,
January 22, 1785. LAWRENCE CORN,
JOHN CORNWELL.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-House, if not sold before at private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story brick Messuage and Kitchen thereon erected, situate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on said alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, subject to a ground rent of 33/4 per annum.

Also a LOT, in Kensington, containing in front on Queen-street (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and crossing King-street into the river Delaware, with the same front of 100 feet on said river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and
Philad. Feb. 1, 1785. JAMES ASH.

PURSUANT to an Order of an Orphan's Court, for the city and county of Philadelphia, will be exposed to Sale, by Public Vendue, by the subscribers, on MONDAY, the 28th of February next, at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon, on the premises,

THAT famous SEAT, where the celebrated Doctor Witt, formerly lived, now in the possession of Lydia Warner, widow, situate in Germantown, on the north-easterly side of the main-street thereof, containing about 57 acres of LAND, part thereof being good watered meadow, part woodland, and the remainder good pasture and arable land. There is on said premises fronting the said street, a large elegant stone house, three stories high, four rooms on a floor, with a cellar under the whole, a large piazza and kitchen adjoining the same; a good stone barn, and chair-house, a well of good water near the house, likewise a stone spring-house with a never failing spring. Late the estate of CHRISTOPHER WARNER, deceased. The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, by

Jan. 27, 1785. JOHN LEIBERT,)
JOHN HUSTON,) Administrators.
† LYDIA WARNER, widow.

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the first of April next,

AN excellent FARM, in Lower Merion, 11 miles from the Court-house, in Philadelphia. It is well calculated for grazing or tending the markets, as it contains above 60 acres of watered meadow, and near 200 acres of cleared upland, in good heart. ALSO,

A PLANTATION, situated at the corner of Turner's Lane and Germantown road, containing 60 acres, a considerable proportion of which is watered meadow, and the upland produces very good grass, and having an excellent spring-house, renders it very suitable for a dairy. This place may be entered on immediately. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.

Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. ¶

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

SUPPLEMENT to the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE No. 2855.

WANT PLACES,

TWO WET NURSES, one of whom can be well recommended. Enquire of ARTHUR HOWELL, in Chesnut-street, four doors above the Bank. Feb. 9, 1785. ¶

February 5, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, December Term last, to the subscribers directed, will be exposed to public SALE, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, on the premises, a number of valuable LOTS of LAND, situate in Middletown, near the Four-Lanes-End, in the county aforesaid, and sundry other Articles; late the property of Robert Adeair, attached by Isaac Hicks, Esq; and to be sold by

§ DANIEL MARTIN, SAMUEL MITCHELL, JOSEPH KNIGHT, } Auditors.

TO BE LETT,

THE Farm called SPRING BROOK, commonly known by the name of DOUGLASS's TRACT, situated on the river Delaware, and joining the flourishing town of Lamberton, about half a mile from Trenton, containing about 120 acres cleared land beside woodland, with the dwelling-house, barn, stables and coachhouse, and a small house joining Lamberton; the situation beautiful; a fine prospect of the river up and down; very large handsome garden, in good order, the houses all in good order, and the dwelling-house newly repaired, and neatly finished in the inside, with a good kitchen, and every convenience fit for a gentleman or farmer ----a good meadow, and the upland in good heart, the soil suitable for all kinds of grain: The tenant may have possession the first of April, 1785. For terms apply to Mr. Abraham Hunt, or Mr. George Davis, in Trenton, Mr. George Campbell, in Philadelphia, or to Mr. John Mitchell, at the Farmhouse, who will agree with any gentleman or farmer who may want the same. t b c.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on the first of May next,

A LARGE, well finished, two story brick DWELLING-HOUSE, four rooms on each floor, and cellar under the whole, with a good kitchen, meat-house, stable, chair and other convenient out-houses, and a garden.

Also adjoining the house, a well accustomed TANYARD, with all necessary buildings for carrying on the tanning and currying business in the best manner, with a shoemaker's and sadler's shop. This place would be a good stand for a store, being situated on the main street, in George-Town, on the river Sassafras, Kent county, Maryland. It is a high, healthy situation, commanding an extensive and beautiful view of the river. The dwelling-house and tanyard will be lett together or separate, and for one or a term of years, as may suit the person who applies. For further information, enquire of Mr. John Cummings, in Philadelphia; John Wright, in Wilmington; or Margaret Wright, on the premises. § Feb. 9, 1785.

Philadelphia, February 7, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to JONATHAN BROWNE, late of this city, merchant, deceased, are hereby requested to pay their respective balances to the subscriber, legally impowered to receive the same. All debts not paid before May next, he has positive orders, without respect to persons, to put their bonds, notes and accounts into the hands of an Attorney at Law to recover.

ANDREW BUNNER, Attorney in Fact to
tbc. ELIZABETH BROWNE, Executrix.

Chester, February 5, 1785.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of February inst. a Messuage, Tenement and Tract of Land, situate in the township of East-Marlborough, bounded by lands of John Webster, the heirs of Israel Pemberton, and lands late of David Pusey, containing 99 acres; late the estate of Edward Swayne, but taken in execution, and to be sold by

WILLIAM GIBBONS, Sheriff.

A SLEIGH & HORSES STOLE,

ON Thursday night, the 3d instant, from John Hesser's tavern, one mile above Germantown; the sleigh is new, made of pine boards, white oak runners, turns high, and meets to a turned top; a black horse, 5 years old last grass, 14 hands high, a lump on his withers the size of a walnut, a little high backed, one hind foot a little white, carries low, a natural trotter, old shoes and a short dock; a sorrel mare, 9 years old, 14 hands high, a small snip on her nose, a natural pacer, carries tolerable well, rough shod. There were on the creatures leather collars, white oak haims, black leather blind halters sewed with thread, iron traces, one pair with hooks, the other with tees; and in the sleigh there was a blue and white coverlid, with small diamonds, and a butter-box, with 8 pounds of butter. From circumstances I have reason to believe they were taken towards Philadelphia. Any person apprehending and securing the horses, geers and sleigh, so that the owner may have them again, and the thief brought to justice, on conviction, shall receive SIX POUNDS Reward, or for the horses, sleigh and geers, THREE POUNDS, or in proportion for any part, paid by

‖ HENRY RITTENHOUSE.

Gwinned township, Montgomery county, Feb. 9, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for Chester county, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, That valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, containing 200 acres, whereon are erected, a commodious two story stone house, a convenient kitchen, a large frame barn, stables, a large stone spring-house on an excellent never-failing spring of water, and other convenient out-houses; about 30 acres of the best watered and marsh meadow, a large proportion of woodland, well timbered, and a bearing orchard of the best fruit, the rest fertile arable land, noted for producing great crops of wheat and other grain, as well as pasture; situate ten miles from Philadelphia, one from Springfield Meeting-house, and six from Chester, lays compact, the dwelling-house near the center; bounded by Darby creek, lands of Isaac Maris, Seth Pancoast and others; late the estate of Jesse Maris, jun. deceased, and to be sold by the subscribers, administrators of said estate.

WILLIAM WISHART,
Feb. 5, 1785. RICHARD RILEY.

N. B. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase-money down, may have one or two years to pay the remainder in yearly payments, giving security, and paying interest. § 5w.

York county, Manchester township, Jan. 29, 1785.

CAME to the subscriber's plantation on the 26th day of April last, a dark bay MARE, about 13 hands high, with a bald face, has neither brand nor ear-mark, a natural trotter; at the same time a black HORSE COLT came with her. The owner or owners thereof are desired to come, prove their property, pay the charges, and take them away, from

¶ MICHAEL SCHMYSER.

Lower Dublin township, Feb. 7, 1785.

WAS taken up, the 7th ult. a dun coloured MARE COLT, supposed to be rising three years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ BENJAMIN ASHTON.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE GRIST-MILL (over-shot) and SAW-MILL, in Upper Merion township, Montgomery county, near the river Schuylkill, on a good stream of water, where may be annually ground 15,000 bushels of wheat, with 36 acres of land, about 17 acres of woodland, near 6 acres of mowable meadow, the greatest part watered; the grist-mill has two pair of stones, the one pair burs, the other country stones, both pair very good; three boulting-chests, fan and hoisting gears (all go by water) suitable for carrying on merchant and country work, in a part of the country where there is plenty of wheat to be had; with a dwelling house and kitchen, a large stone barn, cooper's shop, and other necessary buildings, in good repair, two good bearing orchards of grafted fruit, of upwards of 200 apple-trees, with a limestone quarry on the premises. For further information and terms, apply to the subscriber, on the premises, who will give an indisputable title. ‖ c t f. JOHN ROBERTS.

WHEREAS I, the subscriber, an insolvent debtor, now confined for debt, in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, do give this public NOTICE to all my creditors, that I do intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court, to be holden at Bridgetown, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of March next, to have the benefit of the insolvent act. All my creditors are desired to meet at the Court-house, in Bridgetown, on said day, and shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of my estate should not be made, and my person released from confinement according to law.

February 4, 1785. § SAMUEL HUSTED.

Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

WAS taken up, some time ago, by the subscriber, living in George's-street, between Shippen and Plumb-streets, a small red COW, with a white face. Whoever has lost said cow, by applying to the subscriber, proving property and paying charges, may have her again. WILLIAM GILMORE.

STRAYED away from the borough of Chester, about the 20th day of October last, a young MARE, with a white face and wall eyes, her hind feet white, between a bay and dun colour, 4 years old last August. Whoever has taken up said mare, and will bring her to Elisha Price, Esq; in the borough of Chester, or to Major Thomas Wattson, in New-Castle county, near Newark, shall have TWO DOLLARS Reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by ELISHA PRICE, or
Feb. 4, 1785. ¶ THOMAS WATTSON.

January 24, 1785.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hamilton's Ban township, York county, a red COW, with a white spot on her face, both ears cropped, about six years old. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ‖ WILLIAM STEENSON.

EVAN TRUMAN,

At the Sign of the SICKLE and SCYTHE, the south side of Union-street, between Second and Front-streets, Philadelphia, makes most kinds of SMITHS WORK, viz.

GRIST, Saw, Chocolate and Snuff Mill-Irons,	Falling Axes,
Printers Press and Seal Ditto,	Ditching Shovels,
Smiths Bellows,	Grubbing Hoes,
Branding-Irons,	Weeding Ditto,
House Work,	Picks and Mattocks,
Carpenters and Coopers Tools,	Plow-Irons,
	Skaiting-Irons, &c. &c.

*** Said TRUMAN has for sale, a quantity of Grindstones. Allowance will be made to those who sell again. Also Fullers, Tobacco, Timber Wheel and Mill Screws.

Orders directed to ROBERT LEWIS and SONS, or LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH, in Philadelphia, will be gratefully received, and punctually attended to.

N. B. Said Truman wants an Apprentice. None need apply, but such as can be well recommended. c t f.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

ABOUT six o'clock, on Thursday evening, the 20th instant, the subscriber was stopped on the Ridge road, about two miles from this city, by two Men on horseback, who robbed him of One Hundred and Nine Pounds, chiefly silver, with which they made off thro' Turner's Lane, towards Germantown road. One of the robbers appeared to be a lusty man, the other of a middle size, they both wore great coats, and rode dark coloured horses, but it being dark, a further description of them could not be observed. Whoever secures said robbers, with the money, so that they be brought to Justice, and the money recovered, shall have the above reward, or FORTY DOLLARS for the robbers, and in proportion for the money recovered, paid by JACOB VANFOSSEN, Collector of Worcester township, Montgomery county. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A COMMODIOUS TAVERN, in the borough of Chester, now in the tenure of Mr. Peter Salkeld;---the house is three stories high, has four rooms on each floor, a large kitchen adjoining, and a well of excellent water at the kitchen door---the stabling is good, can contain upwards of 40 horses, and has room above for six tons of hay; there are a large yard and garden belonging to the house, also five acres of highly improved pasture; this house has been a well accustomed *Inn* for upwards of forty years past. For terms, apply to the subscriber, in Philadelphia.

January 19, 1785. DAVID JACKSON.

N. B. Depreciation certificates of the officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line, as also final settlements of the said line, at their current value, will be taken in part payment for the above premises. §

CAME, some time ago, to the place of the subscriber, livng at the upper end of Second-street, a black HEIFER, with small white horns, black at top, supposed to be about 3 years old, Whoever has lost the said heifer, by applying to the subscriber, proving property, and paying charges, may have her again

Philad. Jan. 24, 1785. § STEWARD CATELY.

WAS taken up by the subscriber, on Monday, the 19th ult. between 12 and 1 o'clock, at Cob's creek bridge, near the Blue Bell, a brindle COW, with a white face. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Jan. 20, 1785. ¶ CHARLES M'CARTY.

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Caroline county and state of Maryland, on the fifteenth of August last, a Negroe Man, named SHARPER, 25 years old, about 6 feet high, slim made, of a yellow complexion, he has a stoppage or stuttering in his common talk, and when spoke to sharp, cannot speak for some time, he is a brisk lively fellow, understands the farming in this state; is a very good hand at the ax, hoe, crosscut or whip-saw, and is an excellent hand with teams in any kind of draft. His dress is altogether uncertain, and it is probable he will change his name. It is supposed that he has either made for the Jersies, or was carried to some part of New-England, by a Capt. John Brooks, who left this state just about that time. Any person that will secure the above fellow in any public goal, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges if brought home, paid by

Nov. 16, 1784 †6w WILLIAM WHITELEY.

To be SOLD, a PLANTATION,

CONTAINING 135 acres, near 40 of which are woodland, situate on the west side of Schuylkill, in Lower Merion, 9 miles from the city and one from Merion meeting-house; a good dwelling-house, barn, stables and other out-buildings, a stone spring-house over a valuable spring, two gardens, about 9 acres of meadow, a considerable part of which is watered by a stream running near the door, also a variety of Fruit-Trees thereon.

LIKEWISE, a house and lot of 30 acres adjoining the above, part of which is woodland and meadow. There is also a barn and orchard on said lot.

For terms apply to JEHU JONES, at the gulf-mill, NATHAN JONES, in Kingsessing, or the subscribers,

§ JAMES JONES, jun,
First Month 14, 1785. NORRIS JONES.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Leacock township, Lancaster county, an Irish servant man, named WILLIAM DUNBAR, about 20 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, has black eyes, and hair a little curled; had on when he went away a short blue coat and jacket, a little round hat, buckskin breeches. He ran off the 25th day of December, 1784, and has worked at the weaving business in Ireland, and it is likely he will incline to follow that business, and it is supposed he has stolen his indenture, as it is missing. Whoever secures said servant, so that his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

† WILLIAM WHITEHILL.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT upon Ground-Rent for ever,

FIFTY-NINE LOTS of GROUND, situate on the west side of Second-street, and extending westward upon the intermediate streets to the east side of Fifth-street; they are divided into different sizes to accommodate purchasers and renters of every kind. The lots fronting the New Market are for sale only, most of the others will be rented or sold at the choice of the purchasers. The situation of the lots, the easy and beautiful outlet by South-street from the city to the country, and above all, the improving state of the New Market, which is intended to be built the whole length of the square the ensuing spring, render the situation as desirable as any unimproved part of the city plot. The lots at the corner of South-street and the New Market square are proposed to be retained, in order to erect a large commodious inn for the accommodation of travellers, and the inhabitants of the country who frequent the market, which inn is proposed to be built by subscribers, in whom the title will be vested upon reasonable terms.

Plans of the lots may be seen at the Coffee-House, at the City Coffee-House, in Front-street; Benjamin Shoemaker's, in Market-street; Dr. De Normandie's, in Burlington; Thomas Clifford and Myers Fisher, in Philadelphia. For the lots between Third-street, Fourth-street, South street and Gaskell's street, apply to BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, and for the others, to

THOMAS CLIFFORD,
c t f. JOHN ABRAHAM DE NORMANDIE, or
MYERS FISHER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, this morning, from the subscriber, living in Walnut-street, near third-street, an Irish servant man named NEAL KERIGAN, a shoemaker by trade; he is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, and pretty lusty; has large grey eyes, dark short hair, turned up before, a down look, and marked with the small-pox. Sailed from Ireland in the month of May last, in the brig Sisters, Captain Martin. Had on when he went away, an Irish drab short coat, with sugar loaf buttons, washed with silver; the coat is old, the right cuff is half torn off; leather breeches, considerably soiled; an old corduroy jacket, blue yarn stockings, and an old flapped hat. He has also been seen in the following dress, viz. a white broadcloth coat and jacket, with mother of pearl buttons, with a yellow rim and star in the centre, and corduroy breeches; he wears his hat flapped and low over his eyes. It is thought he intends to go to Ireland, in some of the first vessels that will sail. Whoever secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, paid by § PAUL CONNOR.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Philad. Jan. 19 1785.

To be SOLD, by Public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 26th of February next, on the premises, (if not Sold before at private Sale,)

THAT noted OLD TAVERN, in Hickory town, Plymouth township, Montgomery county, but late the county of Philadelphia, with 22 acres of good LAND, of which there is about 6 acres of woodland, some meadow and orchard, the house and sheds are of stone, log barn and stables, a good pump by the house, 15 miles from Philadelphia, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to Reading, which has been a noted stage these forty years. A good title will be given to the purchaser, and possession may be had the 1st of April next. Any person wanting to purchase may know the terms by applying to BENJAMIN MYERS, in Fifth-street, between Market and Arch-streets, Philadelphia.

N. B. If the above Tavern is not sold, it will be rented on the same day and place. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A SMALL TRACT of LAND, containing 86 acres, old survey, with a fulling-mill thereon, in Christiana hundred, New-Castle county, on Delaware, within five miles of Wilmington, adjoining Brandywine creek, with a large stone dwelling-house, two stories high, with a stone kitchen, and draw-well of extraordinary water at the door, with barn, stable and waggon-house, orchard and 5 or 6 acres good meadow, part of which is watered out of the said mill race, and near 40 acres of good plough land, either for pasture or winter grain, the remainder under timber, the mill in order for business, with a good stone house and shop over it, and a considerable run of custom of the neighbourhood and likewise from the Jersey, the title indisputable. Any person inclinable to purchase may apply to CHRISTOPHER HOLLINGSWORTH, now in possession of the said place and mill, to know the terms, ¶ 5 w

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in St. George's hundred, New-Castle county, and state of Delaware, on the 8th day of January 1785, a negroe man named KITT, late the property of Mr. Robert Haughey, about 27 years of age, 6 feet high, well made, stout and active; had on when he went away, a lead coloured cloth coat, with polished buttons, a double breasted flannel jacket with metal buttons, buckskin breeches, almost new, hat and shoes about half worn; he probably will change his clothes, as he is a great gambler and also a great liar, having a smooth tongue, and may endeavour to pass for a freeman. Whoever takes up said Negroe and brings him home, or secures him in any goal, so that the owner may get him again, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges, paid by

† THOMAS BOOTH.

WAS taken up on the 5th inst. a sorrel HORSE, with a white mane and tail, four white feet, about 7 years old, with a large white snip in his face, 13 hands high, with saddle and bridle, the saddle almost new, with plated buttons to carry any thing behind, not so before, striped worsted saddle cloth bound with broadcloth, the bridle single curb'd: Said horse is at Mr. MURDOCK's livery-stable. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again. † Jan. 12.

BOULTING CLOTHS,

A LARGE and general assortment, lately imported, of superfines, fine, middling and coarse, suitable for boulting every kind of meal, are for sale by the subscribers, at their store on Stamper's wharff, next below the Draw-bridge, or in Spruce-street, near the corner of Third-street. Millers and others may be supplied with Boulting Cloths, the best in quality; and, if required, may have proper directions for affixing them on reels, and using them to the greatest advantage. Those who buy in quantities will have a reasonable allowance made to them.

Quarry Stone & White-Oak Timber.

They have also for sale, a quantity of good Quarry Stone and a parcel of White-Oak Timber, hewed to different sizes and lengths, on navigable water, near Bordentown, New-Jersey, from whence the stone may be carried in flats, and the timber floated in rafts at a small expence.

They have likewise MILLSTONES of different sorts, one sett of saw-mill irons, and grist-mill irons of several kinds, to dispose of on reasonable terms. Apply to NATHANIEL LEWIS, at Mount-Holly, or as above, to ROBERT LEWIS, and Sons.

Philadelphia, October 26. 1784. § 3 m.

To be SOLD at public Vendue,

On the 28th day of March next, on the premises, if not sold before at private sale,

THAT elegant and commodious GLASS-HOUSE, for manufacturing all sorts of flint and other glass, erected by and formerly belonging to Henry William Steigel and Company, situate and being in the town of Manheim, in the county of Lancaster, and state of Pennsylvania, within ten miles of the borough of Lancaster, with all the store-houses, out-houses, sheds and other buildings, and the implements and utensils thereto belonging, and about five acres of land whereon the same is erected and standing; lying in the neighbourhood of a country abounding with timber and firewood, which can be procured upon very reasonable terms for the purpose of carrying on the manufactory.

And at the same time will be sold, about 80 acres of extraordinary good LAND, adjoining to and lying near the town of Manheim aforesaid, between 20 and 30 acres thereof is woodland, well timbered, being divided in several lots, which will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser.

And also several valuable Lots or Pieces of Ground and Messuages or Dwelling-Houses, situate in the town of Manheim aforesaid, in public parts of the town.

Any person or persons inclining to view the premises, or know the terms, before the day of sale, will be pleased to apply to Mr. ADAM FONDERAU, in the town of Manheim aforesaid, or to the subscribers, in the borough of Lancaster.

WILLIAM BOWSMAN,
JOHN BOWSMAN,
GABRIEL HEISTER.

Lancaster, Jan. 14, 1785.
§ 5 w

ALL persons indebted to the estate of PETER BOCKIUS, late of this city, deceased, are desired to pay off their accounts on or before the first of March next, otherwise they will be put into the hands of an Attorney; and all persons having any demands against the said estate, are desired to bring them in, properly attested, for settlement, as speedily as possible, to

PETER BOCKIUS,
WILLIAM PIPER,
CHRISTIAN ROSINE,
JOHN BUT,
} Administ.

Philad. Dec. 10, 1784.
§

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Hempfield township, Lancaster county, about 16 months ago Two STEERS and a HEIFER, one of the steers is a reddish brown, and has no horns, the other is a dark brown, and the heifer is yellowish. The owner or owners may have them again, on proving property and paying charges, by applying to

JACOB STRICKLER.

Dec. 15, 1784.

To be Sold by the Subscriber,

THE PLANTATION on which he now lives, situate on the top of Chesnut-hill, ten miles from the city, in the fork of the two main roads leading to Reading and Bethlehem, on which is erected a large stone house two stories high, containing eight rooms, with a good kitchen adjoining, two good cellars, a pump of excellent water before the door that never fails in the driest season, a large commodious stone barn and stabling sufficient for fifty horses, and a stone shed or carriage-house; likewise a large garden with a stone wall, containing a variety of fruit trees, a good orchard and a number of fine thriving cherry-trees; ten acres of woodland, and the remainder good plow-land, twelve acres of which is in wheat, the whole in good repair and under chesnut post and rail fence, containing 26 acres. The above situation is equal to any in the county for public business, having formerly been an accustomed store and tavern; it is also an agreeable situation for a gentleman's seat, being a high healthy place, commanding a view of the country for many miles round, and a great part of the marketing going to the city passes the door. Likewise to be sold, the following valuable tracts of patented land, situated in the state of Virginia, viz.

No. 1. Containing 343 acres, situated in Frederick county, near the river Patowmack.

No. 2. Containing 393 acres, on Cabbin Run, a branch of Patterson's Creek, in the county of Hampshire, known by the name of the Elbow Meadows.

No. 3. Containing 100 acres, on the waters of Patterson's Creek, in the county aforesaid, and known by the name of the Walnut Spring.

No. 4. Containing 200 acres, in the aforesaid county, on Patterson's Creek.

No. 5. Containing 350 acres, on Mill Creek, a valuable stream, a part of which runs through the same, in the county aforesaid.

No. 6. Containing 403 acres, on Patterson's Creek. And

No. 7. Containing 386 acres and an half, on the above creek, in said county.

The whole of the above titles are clear and indisputable. For terms of sale, apply to

¶ MATTHIAS BUSH.

A BOOK, necessary for all Families.

Just published, and now selling by JOSEPH CRUKSHANK, in Market-street, JAMES MUIR, Bookbinder, Philadelphia; also by ROBERT HODGE, in New-York, and by all the Booksellers in America,

BUCHAN'S Family Physician, *or*
DOMESTIC MEDICINE;

BEING a treatise on the prevention and cure of diseases, by regimen and simple medicines; with a Dispensatory and complete Index, for the use of families.

N. B. This new edition contains great additions and improvements, by its original author, the celebrated Dr. BUCHAN, therefore the utility, necessity and advantage of possessing this extraordinary treasure of health, must be very evident to all who are willing to be their own or their family physician. ctf

*** Great allowance to those who buy dozens.

ISAAC LORT,

COMMON CRIER of PHILADELPHIA,

RETURNS his most grateful acknowledgments to the Citizens thereof, and the Public in general, for their kind encouragement, and hopes in future to merit their favor and approbation in his line of business.

All advertisements directed to him, which are to be inserted in the public news-papers, must have the value of such advertisements sent with them.

He also cries vendues for executors, administrators and seizures. Where the parties are poor, they may be sure of his utmost indulgence.

All orders sent for him to Mr. JAMES POTTER's, in Lætitia Court, will be punctually attended to.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE and LOT in Burlington, pleasantly situated, with a view of the river in front, 139 feet on Pearl-street, and 104 feet deep; a piazza back of the house, with a pleasant view of a neat garden. The house is brick, two stories high, four rooms on a floor, large and commodious, a pump in a well of good water under a shed near the kitchen door; the kitchen good, and the whole lately covered, with cellars under all; a stable and chaise-house. Apply to JOHN COX, jun. in Burlington, or JOHN SITGREAVES, in Philadelphia. 2 m.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, situate in Oxford township, about eight miles from Philadelphia, three from Frankfort, one from Oxford Church, and joining the Parsonage, containing about 92 acres of land, the plow-land is a good soil for grain or grass, a good quantity of fine grass meadow, and more may be made, 12 of which is now in order to sow with seed, a clover lot near the house, near 20 acres of woodland well timbered; there is likewise a good stone dwelling-house, pleasantly situated on the premises, with three rooms on a floor, exclusive of a stone kitchen and two cellars, a well of good water, with a pump in the yard, and a spring of running water a small distance from the house, a good apple orchard, and a variety of other fruit-trees, a frame barn, stables and barracks. The purchaser, by paying one half down, may have the other payments made easy. Possession may be had next 4th Month. For more particulars, apply to † JAMES TYSON, on the premises.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, living in Queen Ann's county, Maryland, on Tuesday, the 25th day of October, a well set dark Mulattoe Man, named JEM, but calls himself James Ferguson, and sometimes James Hays, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 36 years of age, has a large good sett of teeth, and is apt to smile or laugh, with a down look when talking or spoken sharply to; he had several scars cut in his head about the first of September, which time he run away before, and resisted being taken, and one over his left eye, which reaches below the edge of his wool; he understands something of the cooper trade, and it is like will want to get in that employ; he is very fond of strong drink, and very quarrelsome when in liquor. He had on when he went away, an old wool hat, two kersey jackets much worn, two shirts, one of them very narrow at the wristbands, an old pair of trowsers, his other clothes unknown, but it is likely he may change his clothes and name. Whoever takes up the said slave, and secures him in any goal, so that his master may get him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by

Oct. 29, 1784. ‡ 4 w. JAMES SETH.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL and FARM, on Brandywine, two miles and a half from Wilmington, the mill-house is of stone, 41 by 34 feet, two pair of mill-stones, one of them French burrs, boulting works, cloths, &c. all in good repair, another water wheel may be added to the same house at a small expence. The farm contains 120 acres, 70 of which are cleared and fertile, 3 acres watered meadow, the remainder well timbered, and the whole under good fence; on the premises are a good two story stone dwelling-house, 30 by 26 feet, three rooms below and four above stairs, a barn 42 by 18 feet, and stables under the whole, a good orchard, &c.

Likewise, a valuable FARM, in New-Castle Hundred, adjoining lands of John Lewden, George Read, Esq; and others, four miles from this borough, two from New-Castle, and one from Newport, containing 175 acres, on which are, a frame dwelling-house, a log barn and stables, orchard, &c. 80 acres under tillage and fertile, 30 acres marsh of the first quality in grass, five upland meadow adjoining the marsh, and five more may be made, at little expence; the upland meadow may be well watered in the driest seasons. The remainder well timbered, and when cleared will be mowable or good grazing ground. One third only of the purchase money will be wanted, the remainder will be made easy on interest, with good security. For further particulars, apply to 6 w. ¶ VINCENT GILPIN.

Wilmington, November 23, 1784.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable piece of well-timbered WOOD-LAND, containing about 146 acres, situated about two miles from the sign of the Ship, in East-Caln township, Chester county. For further particulars, enquire of JACOB PARKE, or BENJAMIN POULTNEY, in Market-street, Philadelphia. ¶

Samuel & Edward Garrigues,

Have for SALE, at their STORE, in Third-street, the north west corner of Story-street, and directly opposite Elm-street, Philadelphia,

OLD London particular Madeira Wine, by the pipe, quarter cask or gallon; genuine old Port, Lisbon, Sherry, Tenerife and Fayal Wines, by the pipe, quarter cask or gallon; Cognac Brandy, of a superior quality; choice old Antigua Rum, by the hogshead or gallon; Jamaica, ditto, ditto; Geneva in cases; Bohea Tea; Coffee in bags; Loaf and Muscovado Sugars; a few casks of Sicily currants, &c. &c.

As they intend keeping a constant supply of articles in the line of business, they respectfully solicit the friendly attention of the Public. ¶ Nov. 3.

A large and general ASSORTMENT of

MERCHANDIZE,

Imported in the last vessels from London and Amsterdam, to be sold by the Package or single piece, by

DANIEL TYSON,

In Water-street, mid-way between Market and Arch-streets,

SUPERFINE, super and coarse broadcloths; yard wide plain red, yellow and white flannels; swanskins and ermine; mixt naps; blue, red, brown and mixed coatings; superfine beaver ditto; mens, womens and childrens worsted and cotton hose; printed and plain velverets; corduroys and thicksets; corded dimities; Marseilles quilting; diapers, bedticks and brown buckrams; Russia sheetings; English and German checks; cambricks and lawns; callicoes and chintzes; muslins; Dutch printed and fine lawn handkerchiefs; bandanoe and other silk ditto; Persians and sarsnets; camblets, callimancoes, durants and shalloons; Irish linens; Brabant linens; platillas and rowans; mens castor, beaver and felt hats; mens and womens gloves and mitts; mens leather shoes; cutlery, ironmongery, plated ware, &c. tin plates in boxes, iron wire; drop and mould shot; writing paper, and a variety of other articles. c 5 w

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TEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, two Irish Servant Men lately come into the country; one JOHN OWENS, a labourer, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, a little pock-marked large face, large grey eyes, strong and well made, light short hair freckled and sandy complexion, and has a large wart on the right side of his neck, just joining the top of his shoulder, under the collar of his shirt. Took with him a long blue coat a little mixed with white, with broad white metal buttons, a red jacket, blue cloth trowsers and corduroy breeches, broken in the fork, grey worsted and black yarn stockings, bad shoes and odd buckles, about 23 years of age.

The other PATRICK BOWEN, about 5 feet 5 inches high, round full faced, dark hair pretty short, round shouldered, well made, lively in his manner, has a down look, about 20 years of age, and has the mark of a very bad cut of a scythe upon one of his legs, I think it is the left leg; he is a weaver, but has been employed at a furnace in casting. Took with him, a long blue coat with yellow metal buttons, a red cloth and white corded dimity jacket, buckskin and corduroy breeches, grey worsted and mixed yarn stockings, good shoes and brass buckles. Each of them has several white linen shirts, and speaks much in the north of Ireland manner. FIVE POUNDS for either, and the above reward for both, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by § 5 w JACOB LEMMON.

Baltimore county, Oct. 26, 1784.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A Valuable PLANTATION, of about 120 acres of exceeding good land, situate in Brandywine Hundred, joining the great road leading from Wilmington to Chester, 6 miles from each place, and bounding on Delaware river, on which is a good two story brick house and kitchen, and a never failing well of exceeding good water, a good barn and stabling, 10 acres of meadow, and about 40 woodland; said plantation commands a beautiful prospect of the river Delaware, and also very convenient for hauling out mud to manure the land.

Any person inclining to purchase the same, may view the premises, and know the Terms, by applying to JOHN BUCKLEY, or ISAAC DUTTON, inn keeper near the premises.

November 29 1784. § 5 w.

To be SOLD by the Subscriber,

Who intends for Europe in the Spring,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, on which he now lives, situate in Easton township, Chester county, near the farm of General Wayne, 19 miles from Philadelphia, and one mile south of Lancaster road; containing about 205 acres of land, of which upwards of 50 acres are good watered meadow, and has been well dunged for the last two years, about 50 acres of woodland, the remainder fertile and good, on which there has been put near 3000 bushels of lime, within the last eighteen months. There are on said farm, a large stone dwelling house in compleat repair, having had new floors, roof, &c. very lately; also a new log building, 26 feet front, adjoining, suitable to accommodate a tenant; a stone barn, 73 feet front, almost new, with stables, carriage-house, &c. also a stone spring-house, built but a few years; there is a good garden adjoining the house, and a pump of excellent water in the yard, two good apple orchards, one of them young, also a great number of choice young peach and cherry-trees. It is conveniently situated to attend the market, and is contiguous to many different places of worship. There are several grist-mills very handy. This farm has many peculiar advantages, among which are its being under a compleat new fence, having had upwards of 10000 chesnut rails put up very lately. It is remarkably healthy, and so situated as to command lime delivered on the land at a very small expence. Possession of the above may be had the first of April next.

No. 1. A twenty feet Lot, on the north side of Market-street, adjoining the house of John Lukens, Esquire.

No. 2. A twenty feet Lot, adjoining No. 1.

No. 3. A twenty-six feet Lot, adjoining the above, and the corner of Seventh-street. These lots extend northward 132 feet, to a 16 feet alley, and may be sold either separate or together, as may suit the purchaser.

A Piece of Meadow-ground, on Tinicum Island, containing about 30 acres, in very high order.

TO BE LETT,

A Lot, upon Chesnut-street, about half way to Schuylkill, containing near three acres, having a fine bed of clay suitable for a brick-yard.

A Lot, upon Walnut-street, containing the same quantity, and suitable for the same business.

Also a number of Lots, on Arch and Chesnut-streets, to be lett on ground-rent.

For terms, apply to ASSHETON HUMPHREYS, Esq; or the subscriber. JAMES BUDDEN.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1785.

Francony township, Montgomery county, Jan. 28, 1785.

IF ADAM SCHWARTZ, late of Northampton county (from whence it is said he moved into New-Jersey) is yet living, he is requested to call upon the subscriber within one year from the date hereof, for a legacy left him by his brother Michael Schwartz, deceased, otherwise the subscriber, the executor of the said deceased, will pay the money to the other heirs.

‡ GEORGE HERTZEL.

Best possible image.

FEBRUARY, 1785. THE NUMB. 2856.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1785.

Books & Stationary,

A general ASSORTMENT, just imported in the last Vessels from LONDON, and to be SOLD on the most reasonable TERMS, by

William and *David Hall*,

At the NEW PRINTING-OFFICE, in *Market-street*,

ANDREWS's REMARKS on English and French Ladies,
Art of Speaking,
Bartlet's Farriery, Blackstone's Commentaries,
Cheselden's Anatomy, Cecilia,
Complete Housewife and Confectioner, Complete English Cook,
Complete Horse Doctor,
Common Prayer Books, Croxall's Æsop, Cunn's Euclid,
Douglass on the Muscles, Dilworth's Assistant, Dodsley's Æsop,
Edinburgh Medical Essays,
Endfield's Speaker and Exercises,
Elliot's Philosophy, Every Patient his own Doctor, Every Man his own Physician,
Fisher's Companion,
Fool of Quality,
Ferguson's Lectures,
Gay's Fables,
Gibbons's Roman Empire, Gilbert's Law of Evidence,
Gordon's Companion,
Guthrie's Grammar,
Glass's Cookery,
Hawney's Measurer, Hill's Arithmetic,
Knox's Essays, Leyburn's Guide,
Musical Miscellany,
Mair's Book-keeping,
Martin's Philosophy,
Ditto's young Gentlemen's and Ladies Philosophy,
New Annual Register for 1780, 1781, and 1782,
Nicholson's Philosophy,
Perrin's Grammar, Exercises, Pronounciation, Fables, Letters and Elements,
-----Count Moraux M. le Sage,
Ditto de Shakespeare,
Pope's Works,
Pringle's Discourses,
Preceptor,
Quincey's Dispensatory,
Rambler,
Raynal's Indies,
Reid on Consumptions,
Ready Reckoner,
Robertson's History of America,
Rowning's Philosophy,
Salmon's Gazetteer,
Simpson's Euclid,
Stone's Ditto,
Spectator,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Steven's Guide to India Trade,
Tissot on Health,
Two Mentors,
Wilson on Climates,
Vyse's Tutor's Guide,
Wise's Young Man's Companion,
Variety of Song-Books, &c. &c.

London, Gentleman's and Town and Country MAGAZINES, for the Years 1775, 1776, 1777, 1778, 1779, 1780, 1781 and 1782, in Setts.

The Ladies MAGAZINES from January to August, 1784.

Universal, Westminster and Town and Country MAGAZINES, from March to August 1784.

The Monthly Reviews from January to August 1784.

ALSO,

Barclay's, Bailey's, Boyer's, Cole's, Fenning's, Johnson's, Young's and Entick's Dictionaries-----Horace, Juvenal, Virgil, Cæsar, Cicero, Justin and Terence Delphini---Clarke's Introduction, Cordery, Erasmus, Æsop, Ovid, Sallust and Cornelius Nepos, Kent's Lucian, Leusden's Greek and Latin Testament, London Vocabulary, Selectæ é Profanis, Selectæ é Veteri and Whittenhall's Greek Grammar.

Quarto Bibles, with and without Common Prayers, Octavo Bibles, with and without Psalms; and School Bibles, Testaments, Prayer-Books and Spelling-Books; Battledores, Manson's and Royal Primers, Chap Books, Childrens Books, small and large Message Cards, Visiting Ditto, History of England Ditto, Harry and Andrew Playing Ditto, Copy Slips assorted, large and small Pewter Inkstands, with and without Tops, wooden Ditto, Penknives, Money Scales and Weights, large and small Slates and Slate Pencils, Temple Spectacles, Scales and Dividers, &c.

LIKEWISE,

Imperial, Medium, Fool's Cap, Pott and small Post Writing Paper, Parchment, Pasteboard, Sealing-Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, and Blank Books of different Sizes, ruled and plain.

TO BE LETT,

M'Veagh's TAVERN, at *Frankford*.

At the same place a NEGROE BOY to be sold. Enquire as above.

To be SOLD at public SALE,

On the premises, at twelve o'clock, on MONDAY, the 21st day of March next, being the second day of the week,

A PLANTATION, situate in the Falls township, Bucks county, part of the estate of Samuel Rhoads, late of this city, deceased, containing 90 acres, more or less, about 60 of which is cleared, 20 meadow, and the remainder woodland. There are on it a frame house, kitchen, weaver's shop, barn, stables, &c. and about 4 acres of bearing orchard; lately in the tenure of Mary Brown, deceased, now of Samuel Danford.

Also, a PLANTATION, near the above, and part of the same estate, containing 170 acres, more or less, about 100 of which is woodland, 18 meadow, and more may be made, the remainder is cleared plough-land. There are on it a log dwelling-house, frame barn, stables, &c. and a number of thriving apple-trees.

Both plantations are within five or six miles of Bristol, about the same distance from Trenton, near the Falls meeting-house, and convenient to a school, mills, stores, &c.

They will be divided into parcels from about 30 to 50 acres each; and the terms of payment, &c. will be made known at the time of sale.

Also, to be SOLD at private SALE,

Several valuable TRACTS of unimproved LAND, in the county of Bedford. For terms, enquire of

SARAH RHOADS, Executrix,
THOMAS FRANKLIN, Executor.

Philadelphia, February 18, 1785. ‡ 4 w.

State Lottery Tickets for Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On SATURDAY, the 12th March next, at the COFFEE-HOUSE, at 12 o'clock, a Tract of good WOODLAND,

CONTAINING 326 acres, situate on a branch of Schuylkill, over the second Mountain, in Brunswick township, Berks county, bounded by lands of Rudolph Epprecht, Edward Biddle, and others; late the estate of John Metzner, and to be sold by Louisa Metzner, Administratrix.

N. B. The said land is patented, and recorded in the office books. § ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, & Co. Auctioneers.

To be Sold by way of public Vendue,

by order of the Orphans Court for the county of Lancaster, on TUESDAY, the first day of March next,

A Certain Plantation and Tract of patented Land, and two Tracts or Pieces of Lands, one of them warranted, and the other located, adjoining each other; situated and being in Carnarvon township, Lancaster county, containing together 180 acres, be the same more or less. There are on the premises, a dwelling-house, barn and orchard, about 80 acres of cleared upland, 8 acres good watered meadow, and as much more may be made. The sale to be held on the premises, where attendance will be given by *Elizabeth Hughes*, Administratrix, *David Morgan* and *Samuel Elliot*, Administrators of all and singular the goods and chattels, rights and credits, which were of Edward Hughes, deceased. Lancaster, Feb. 17 1785. §

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the 22d of March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION of limestone land, situate in the Great-Valley, Sadsbury township, Chester county, containing 350 acres, 200 thereof cleared, with 25 acres of watered meadow, of the best quality, the remainder well timbered, a limestone quarry, and kiln ready built, part of the land limed, two bearing orchards, two dwelling-houses, one of them stone the other logs, two good barns, one of them new, with stone stabling under the whole, a large cow-house that will contain 22 head of cattle, with a large loft for hay, also a good stone shed, with other stabling, that will contain 20 horses with ease, a good stone spring house over a never failing spring; the place is in excellent order, and chiefly fenced with new chestnut rails; there was formerly a public house kept at the place, and is an exellent stand for that business, as the Gap, Peach Bottom and Limestone roads all intersect on said place, being 45 miles from Philadelphia and 21 from Lancaster; the land is patented, and an indisputable title will be given; the payments will be made as easy as possible. Any person inclining to purchase may view the place, and know the terms, by applying to the subscriber, living on the premises. JAMES M'CLELLAN.

Feb. 17. §

An Addition to HAGER'S TOWN,

In the State of MARYLAND,

WILL be laid out by the subscriber, and a number of well situated lots will be disposed of at public sale, subject to a Groundrent, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of March next, being in the court week. The Lots adjoining the built part of the said town (some facing a street, the opposite side of which is already built) and are situated on the several streets leading from the Court-House, by way of Frederick-town to Baltimore, by Shepperd's-town and by Watkins's ferry to Winchester, and other parts in Virginia, and by Schwengel's mill to Pittsburg and the westward. These Lots are valuable on account of the advantageous situation of said town, and the extensive trade carried on from it to the western countries, and the upper parts of Maryland and Virginia. Some of these lots begin but one and others two squares from the public square, so that many of them are nearer to the court and market-house, than some other already improved parts of said town.

ALSO will be sold by private sale, one lot near Col. Wolls's, and another adjoining the house of Elick Williams, Esq; in said town, each containing 82 feet front and 240 feet in depth.

At the same time will be lett, for a term of years, a number of out-lots adjoining the town-lots, of 3 or 4 acres each. The ground is of an excellent quality, and includes a very fine stream of spring-water, by which a Number of them may be watered, and made into the best of timothy meadow.

Likewise some very good stands for store-houses will be lett for a term of Years, near to and adjoining the court-house square. For terms apply to the subscriber, in Vine-street, Philadelphia, or from the 18th to the last day of March, at Hager's town.

¶ DANIEL HIESTER, JUN.

N. B. Several Farms will be lett, near the above.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered upon the first of March next,

A valuable FARM, situate in Bristol township, within seven miles of this city. For terms, apply to GEORGE FOX, in Third-street.

Philadelphia, February 19, 1785. §

Twenty-four Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's lot, in Wilmington, in the night of the 7th instant, a light bay GELDING, about 10 years old, dark mane and tail, 14 and an half hands high, well made, of good courage, and carries himself well under the saddle, or in a carriage, is about half blooded, canters and trots well, and generally used as a hackney; he was late the property of Captain Thomas Read, and the late William Pickle, Esq; of Philadelphia. Any person securing the thief, so that he may be brought to justice, and the horse, so that the subscriber gets him again, shall have the above reward; or for the horse alone, TWELVE DOLLARS, paid by JONAS CANBY.

N. B. It is believed that a certain George Deal and George Plank, in concert, stole the said horse; and Deal (who is a brother of Nicholas Deal, on Tinicum Island) went off with him. Plank is under an arrest on that account.

Wilmington, 2d Month 19, 1785. § 8 w.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the stable of the subscriber, living in Oxford township, Philadelphia county, on the night of the 16th inst. a dark brown COW, about 10 or 12 years old, has some white along her back and under her belly, is ear marked, but the mark not remembered; she gives about two quarts of milk at a milking. Whoever secures the said cow, so that the owner may get her again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall be entitled to the above reward, or Three Dollars for the cow.

Feb. 18, 1785. § JESSE EDWARDS.

A ROBBERY!

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday evening, the 10th instant, February, between the hours of 7 and 9 o'clock, a young Man, aged about 23 years, 5 feet 6 inches high, rather lusty, has a full face and good complexion, light brown hair, hangs pretty long and loose in his neck: Had on, when he went away, a drab coat and waistcoat, black breeches, white worsted stockings, yellow buckles, a black handkerchief; was lame in one leg with two sore places upon his shin bone, and likewise another very bad sore place upon his ankle on the other leg, so as to occasion his going lame. He went off on a roan horse, had a long tail, fresh trimmed about his legs, full 13 hands high, and coming 5 years old. He has taken off with him a variety gold and silver jewellery, such as gold seals of various sizes, gold lockets of various sizes with painted devices, womens pocket scissars, with plated handles and silver cases, cornelian seals, red and white stone set in pinchbeck and gilt, paste ear-rings set in silver, gold ditto plain, and likewise garnet set, paste set knee and stock buckles, plain set and ditto with gold edges, a variety of twisted and set ladies finger rings, ditto of gentlemens with painted landscape devices, &c. ditto with hair work, one dozen of gold strait French watchkeys: Also a sum of money, principally French Crowns; his name is THOMAS WIGLEY. Whoever apprehends him, so that he may be brought to justice, shall receive as above, with all reasonable charges, from WILLIAM KAY, Front-street.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1785.

To be SOLD at private Sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing about 28 acres of good Land, situate in Hickes's lane, near the sign of the Green Tree, in Germantown, about a mile from the main street; there are on the premises a good stone dwelling-house, new stone barn, stables and other outhouses, with a good pump, all in good order, and the whole under good fence, some very good meadow and woodland. This place would suit very well for a gentleman's country seat, being a healthy situation. For terms and further particulars, apply to the subscriber, living on the premises, CHRISTOPHER LUDWICK.

N. B. Credit will be given for part of the purchase money, on giving security and paying interest. †

Cumberland county, New-Jersey, Feb. 14, 1785.

NOTICE is hereby given, that William Sheckles and Hoskins Blizard, insolvent debtors, now confined for debt in the goal of the county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, intend to apply to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the benefit of the insolvent act; they therefore desire all their creditors to appear at the Court-house, in Bridge-town, on Tuesday, the 22d day of March next, to shew cause, if any they have, why an assignment of their estates should not be made to their creditors, and they be released from confinement according to law. WILLIAM SHECKLES,
HOSKINS BLIZARD.

WHEREAS Mr. Joseph Allston, late of the borough of Wilmington, New-Castle county, in the Delaware state, shop-keeper, on or about the 28th of May, in the year 1776, put a parcel of houshold furniture into my possession, the reasonable storage thereof and monies advanced thereon amounts at this day to the sum of One Hundred and Three Pounds Four Shillings and Four-pence, out of which sum I have received satisfaction for the sum of Thirty-two Pounds Ten Shillings; therefore this is to request the said Joseph Allston, or some person for him, to come, pay the balance, and take the goods away within 6 weeks from this date, otherwise I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of selling the goods at public sale, and closing that account; hereof please to take notice.

Feb. 1, 1785. § TIMOTHY JACKSON.

LAND TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT on LEASES for seven Years, Rent free,

SITUATE in Liken's Valley, in Berks county, about 40 miles westward of Reading, where the land is very good, and a great quantity of excellent wattered and bottom meadow may be made; 100 acres thereof, with a good mill seat thereon, will be given to a person who will build a good grist and saw-mill thereon within one year after the date hereof. Said Valley is supplied with excellent springs of water, and the creek navigable for canoes and small rafts down to Susquehanna; and a large range for cattle and swine.

Also several Tracts of excellent LAND, on the west side of Susquehanna, in Northumberland county, to be Lett or Sold, on easy terms, by applying to ENNION WILLIAMS, at his store, in Bethel township, on the great road from Reading to said Valley and to Shamokin, or to the subscriber in the Northern-Liberties, three miles from Philadelphia.

Dec. 31, 1784. DANIEL WILLIAMS.

WHEREAS Captain Joshua Pollard, said to have sailed some time ago from the port of Philadelphia, was a passenger in the brigantine Betsey and Polly, Captain Antonio Andaulle, from Cape Francois bound to New-York, and cast away the second instant at Little Egg-Harbour, in the state of New-Jersey, which Joshua Pollard perished by the severity of the weather, and the subscriber hath possession of sundry effects which were the property of said deceased, whom he hath buried, and also obtained an administration on his estate to enable him to collect sundry other of said deceased's effects, which are withholden by persons not lawfully entitled thereto. Those having lawful demands against the said Joshua Pollard's estate are desired to exhibit the same, properly authenticated, to JOSEPH REED, Esq; of Mountholly, Attorney at law, or to the subscriber, at Little Egg Harbour, Burlington county.

Feb. 15, 1785. § EBENEZER TUCKER, Adminis.

THE partnership of ALLEN and THOMPSON being dissolved by the death of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, all persons indebted to said partnership are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having demands, are desired to send them in immediately, in order that they may be speedily settled by the surviving partner. CHARLES ALLEN.

Charles Allen, returns his most respectful thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who have been pleased to favour the concern with their custom, and as he intends to continue the business in the same line, begs they will indulge him with a continuance of their favours, which he will endeavour to merit by a constant attention and care to supply them with the very best goods, at a very cheap rate. *Feb.* 15, 1785. CHARLES ALLEN.

Meſſrs. HALL and SELLERS.

WE are told by the friends to the funding bill, that it is built on principles which are approved by the majority of the people, and therefore they venture with the more boldneſs to proceed in the execution of their plan. The public creditors, as they are termed, have hitherto waited with a degree of patience which does them honor. How it happens that their wants and neceſſities have become ſo very importunate of late, may be matter of proper enquiry for thoſe who are curious in comparing cauſes and effects. The ſubject of funding public debts is of great magnitude, and involves ſuch an extenſive ſeries of conſiderations, that it is not the work of a day or a month to annalize them. Thoſe who have ventured their money in ſpeculations of this ſort have generally been adventurers of a late date, and therefore cannot rank in the liſt of diſtreſſed widows, orphans, &c. They may well afford to abide the iſſue of deliberate inveſtigation. Every honeſt and good man muſt fervently wiſh to ſee public contracts, which have been honeſtly entered into, as faithfully diſcharged; but I ſhould hope no public creditor would wiſh to precipitate the determination. Thoſe who are to bear the burthen will ultimately ſit in judgment on the propriety and practicability of the meaſure. It is therefore of importance that their minds ſhould be convinced of its expediency, before a tax is fixed on them, which is to be handed down to their children and grandchildren. The preſent Aſſembly have undoubtedly the power of enacting the funding bill into a law; but they ought to reflect that here their power terminates, and that it is their conſtituents who are to carry it into effect. If the members who compoſe this Houſe have no wiſh to frame laws contrary to the ſenſe of the people, it would be a mark of prudent condeſcenſion to wave the deciſion, until a new election ſhould more fully convey the voice of the people; and then, if the ſame members ſhould be returned, it would be a fair preſumption that the bill was approved by the majority of the people, of the jurors I mean. What may be the ſentiments of the non-jurors on this occaſion is not likely to be enquired into. I hope the Aſſembly will ſeriouſly conſider the conſequences of hurrying this important bill. It may be urged, poſſibly, that all the time has been allowed which the conſtitution calls for. This I readily grant. But what was the intention of making ſuch a proviſion? Was it not to receive the opinions of the people, upon ſuch bills as are ordered to be publiſhed? And has there not appeared a very formidable oppoſition to the whole ſyſtem, as it now ſtands? Are not the minds of the people much agitated? And is it prudent to attempt a ſcheme of ſuch magnitude without the general approbation? I would wiſh gentlemen to advert to the ſituation and nature of government. In a free ſtate, like ours, all power centers in the people. We are happily ſecure from military influence and controul, and nothing is likely to be permanent, which is not founded on ſound policy and public juſtice. There is no charm or magic in the word LAW, which can compel our ſubmiſſion, or be brought to operate againſt our judgment and intereſt. I ſpeak in a collective ſenſe.

It is matter of aſtoniſhment to a thoughtful mind, when it takes a retroſpective view of the ſtate of public affairs a few years ago, when the cords of government were ſnapped aſunder and the ſocial compact was diſſolved, when men were caſt back into a ſtate of nature, without magiſtrates and without law. Speculative men ſhuddered at the proſpect of an experiment too great for their cold conceptions. Dangers were ſuggeſted on every hand, and the civilizing work of ages appeared to them to have vaniſhed "like the baſeleſs fabric of a viſion." But the event has convinced them, that, though toſſed by tempeſts and ſurrounded by rocks and ſhoals, the bark has paſſed ſafely through. But let us not from hence too ſanguinely infer that we may venture at pleaſure to the edge of the precipice. Tho' long habits of ſubmiſſion to our rulers had ſo deeply poſſeſſed our minds, as to incline us without reluctance to admit a renewal of the juſt reſtraint of laws, yet we ſhould conſider that the love of ſelf government is ſo predominant in every mind, that a few more repetitions of legal diſſolution would render us as untractable as the native Indian.

We are happily once more fixed within the ſilken cords of civil government, and let us beware of weakening the ſtrands. Every law, which has not the energy of juſtice and reaſon within itſelf, will ever operate as a canker in the bowels of government, and, by frequent attacks, will ultimately deſtroy the conſtitution.

I have taken the ſentiments of great numbers both in town and country reſpecting the funding bill, and I can honeſtly declare I have found more than nine-tenths of the people abſolutely oppoſed to the meaſure. But their reaſonings are various. Some are for active oppoſition, as being the moſt candid and prudent line of conduct; whilſt others, equally its enemies, think it beſt to let the Aſſembly proceed unmoleſted, when, ſay they, ſuch a public odium will fall on them that they will loſe their ſeats, and the law will be repealed by their ſucceſſors. Another ſett, who poſſeſs ſentiments more unfriendly to good order, remain in a kind of angry inaction, and content themſelves with declaring that the law ſhall meet with no obſtruction from them in its paſſage, but they are determined at all events to withſtand its execution. This is the rock I wiſh to guard my countrymen from ſplitting on. It is a dangerous practice to indulge our minds in ſuch liberties. He who tramples on a law with impunity does more real injury to his country, than he who burns a town, and is only exceeded in miſchief by thoſe who wantonly or wickedly framed it. If laws are unjuſt, they ought to be repealed; but no man or ſett of men, except in a legiſlative capacity, ſhould dare to refuſe obedience to the laws of the land. There may be extremities, when a reſort to firſt principles will be juſtifiable; but they rarely happen, and it is better to ſubmit for a time to a bad law, than to defeat it either by force or contempt. The moment we break down the barrier of that reſpect for laws, which ought ever to reſide in every breaſt, and ſhould be inculcated with unremitting attention, we let in an enemy more raging than the ſea, and more dreadful than a peſtilence. Men, from their nature, are too apt to oppoſe their own wills to public reſtraint, and it is only by a combination of public opinion that laws can have their force.

How ſerious, how important then, is the ſtation of a legiſlator! How guarded ought he to be at every avenue, leſt, by ſome miſjudged manœuvre or ill pointed fire, he may deſtroy or blow up the fortreſs he is appointed to defend. No ſordid intereſt, no party view, ſhould ever influence his voice in the paſſing of a law, which is likely to approach the repellency of the public mind. It is ſaid, and I believe with truth, that the whole people ſeldom judge wrong, and it is ever of dangerous conſequence to *force* their conſent. Ye ſenators, ye guardians of the people, I conjure you, by the love of your country, by the regard which as legiſlators you ought to have to good government, that you do not expoſe the dignity of our laws to inſult and reſiſtance. Put off the preſent bill to a future day, and let a new election convey to you the voice of your conſtituents, for in no other way are you likely to obtain it. Petitions but feintly ſpeak their ſentiments. There are thouſands will vote at an election, who are never aſked to ſign either petition or remonſtrance. There is no plea of immediate neceſſity to haſten your determination. The moſt urgent friends and promoters of the bill are to be found amongſt the late purchaſers, who, being voluntary creditors, may wait without injury.

I would aſk thoſe gentlemen who take the lead on this occaſion in the Honorable Houſe, whether they would not derive more perfect ſatisfaction on the annual receipt of their intereſt, if they conceived it to be chearfully given them by the conſent of the people, than if obtained by the accidental influence of having a ſeat in Aſſembly. Delicacy would incline a man to move gently and circumſpectly on ſuch ground, and not to graſp with avidity at the moment of power, to promote a partial intereſt. If a re-election ſhould place them again in their ſeats, I ſhall cloſe my mouth, concluding that all is politically right---that the ſentiments of the citizens of Pennſylvania coincide with the bill.

I ſincerely feel for a great number of the public creditors; but we muſt not plunge the ſtate into confuſion from a too earneſt deſire of ſerving them by premature meaſures. It has been a misfortune to the unalienated creditors, that they have been ſo cloſely united with the ſpeculative purchaſers, whoſe demands not meeting the public approbation, the whole have been reprobated by uninformed men. Would it not be politic for the original ſtockholders to aſſociate themſelves together as an independent body. To *their* application a more favorable attention would probably be given; but, whilſt they permit the late purchaſers to take ſhelter under their wing, they ſuſtain a real injury. That the aged, the widow, and the orphan, ſhould be objects of public regard, all men will readily agree; but it can ſcarcely be expected that many of this claſs are to be found amongſt the ſpeculators at 2/ and 2/6 in the pound, who cannot term it an unreaſonable requeſt, when we deſire them to wait the iſſue of more deliberate debate. I have purpoſely avoided entering into the argument of the expediency or inexpediency of the point in debate, or conſidering it in a fœderal point of view. I hope the Congreſs, in their wiſdom, will take it up on ſuch juſt, generous and univerſal ground, as to point out to the ſeveral ſtates that plan of general policy, which will become the duty of every ſtate to adopt. My principal deſign in this eſſay is to intreat our Honorable Houſe to delay the paſſing of a law, which, by the oppoſition that is threatened to be given to its execution, muſt neceſſarily leſſen the dignity of government, and prove in the end of fatal conſequence to the good order of the ſtate. By the delay no public inconvenience is likely to enſue, but by precipitancy we are ſapping our foundation.

LYCURGUS.

To the INHABITANTS of PENNSYLVANIA.

COUNTRYMEN,

IT will no doubt be admitted by every honeſt man, that all laws for the government of the commonwealth ought to be founded in juſtice; but certainly it does not require any arguments to convince the citizens of Pennſylvania, that the bill publiſhed for conſideration, for funding the public debts, is not of that number. To form a judgment of the matter, let us ſee what remains unpaid of the taxes laid in the years 1782 and 1783. By a meſſage from the Preſident and Council to the Aſſembly, it appears there were above two thirds of thoſe taxes unpaid the firſt of January laſt; from whence it may be concluded, that two thirds at leaſt of the inhabitants have not paid thoſe taxes. And to reaſon from what has been, to what in the like caſe probably would be, we may conclude that the taxes now propoſed to be laid, would be no better paid than thoſe impoſed in 1782 and 1783. This being granted, it would, my countrymen, be an affront to your underſtanding, to uſe arguments to prove the injuſtice of a law to lay taxes which are not expected to be paid by more than *one third part of the inhabitants*. But I requeſt your attention to another matter which merits your ſerious conſideration---the impolicy of the propoſed law.---There is a tax of £76,945 17 6 to be laid annually for 25 years. Should this bill be paſſed into a law, and the taxes be collected in ſome counties, and not in others, it is eaſy to foreſee that great numbers of the inhabitants would remove from the former to the latter, and being further from, would ſend leſs produce to the city, by which means its commerce would be leſſened, to the great injury of individuals, as well as diſadvantage to the ſtate; for in proportion to the exports muſt be the imports, and duties judiciouſly laid on the latter ſeems the moſt eligible mode that can be adopted, to raiſe money for the exigencies of government. But the bad policy of the propoſed law is to be conſidered in another view: Twenty-five years is a long time to continue a tax law.---If, during that period, the taxes ſhould not be paid by two thirds of the people, it cannot be preſumed the delinquents would ever afterwards pay any ſuch taxes. They might, from long uſage, plead a right of exemption; and, if the plea ſhould not be allowed to be a good one, they would probably conſider their numbers, and adopt the adage of *a venerable ſage*---"The majority are always in the right"---and from thence deduce ſuch *ſtrong arguments* as it would be difficult to confute. Upon the whole, I think it would be both unjuſt and impolitic to lay heavy taxes, until it is well aſcertained that the people in general are able and willing to pay them.

I cannot conclude theſe ſhort remarks, without taking notice of the following words in the meſſage from the Aſſembly to the Preſident and Council, reſpecting the funding bill.---"That in "the year 1782, when we had neither reſted from the ravages of "war, nor taſted the bleſſings of peace, a tax of £420 000 "was impoſed, and, though heavy, was not inſupportable;" in anſwer to which, a writer in the Gazette, under the ſignature of Briarius, aſſerts that "the fact declared it to be a glaring aberration from the truth." Now aberration is a hard word, and perhaps not well underſtood by ſome readers; but if the writer means, that the words quoted from the ſaid meſſage are *twiſtical*, I wiſh him to conſider whether he has not carried the matter too far. It is not uncommon to ſpeak of the majority in the ſame manner as of the whole, and if this is allowable, it muſt be admitted that ſomething may be ſaid in defence of what the Aſſembly has aſſerted. But I do not want to have any diſpute with Briarius.---Beſides, to be candid, I know there are ſome people who would not heſitate to vindicate him; I mean thoſe old faſhioned folks, who gravely inſiſt that in all momentous concerns it is requiſite to put down facts as they really are; and I cannot but acknowledge there is ſomething at leaſt plauſible in the obſervation, and therefore wiſh the *Honorable Houſe*, inſtead of what is above quoted, had inſerted as follows, which might have leſſened the clamours of this ſame Briarius. We can with truth declare, that the tax impoſed in 1782 for £420,000, though heavy *to ſome*, has not been found inſupportable *to a majority* of the citizens of this State.

A TRADESMAN.

MESSRS. PRINTERS.

I HAVE read the meſſage from the Council to the Aſſembly with a great deal of attention, and think it my duty, as an individual, to give them my moſt hearty thanks. They have placed the ſubject of the funding law in ſo clear a light, that I am fully convinced it would be the height of folly and injuſtice to perſiſt in the meaſure. Before the meſſage came out, I found the people began to be very clamorous about it, and I now perceive it was not without reaſon. I diſcover clearly that the money to be raiſed is intended for the benefit of a few individuals, and alſo that the whole buſineſs militates againſt fœderal arrangements, and will produce nothing but confuſion at home and diſgrace abroad; for, as the Council very juſtly obſerve, if *priority* of payment is due to any ſett of men, it certainly belongs to our *foreign* creditors. But diſtributions of this kind muſt evidently belong excluſively to Congreſs. I confeſs I was much hurt and ſurpriſed on reading the Aſſembly's addreſs to Council, on the breaking up of the Houſe laſt ſeſſion, where they ſo unhandſomely reprove them for preſuming to treat by meſſage inſtead of conference, inſinuating that the other cares of the ſtate would find ſufficient employment for them. If Council had been intimidated by ſuch treatment, we ſhould have been deprived of their laſt excellent meſſage, which will open the eyes of their countrymen, and put them on their guard, who are under infinite obligation to them for the information therein afforded; and I hope they will perſevere in their duty, and not ſuffer themſelves to be brow-beat into ſilence. They are public watchmen, and may be aſſured of public ſupport.

GRATITUDE.

LONDON, *December* 12.

We hear from unqueſtionable authority, that the French Cabinet have determined upon taking an active part in the diſpute betweeen the Emperor and the Dutch, in regard to the rights of navigation. In conſequence of this determination, orders have been ſent to the Colonels of the different regiments in the ſervice of the French King, to call in all abſent officers; who are, without fail, to join their reſpective corps by the 15th of next month. Theſe orders were publicly iſſued on the 28th ult. The Governors and Commanders of the different ſea ports of France, have alſo had orders to ſummon a certain proportion of ſeamen, the ableſt that can be ſelected, and ſend them to Breſt, for the purpoſe of manning a ſquadron, that will be fitted out to prevent any annoyance at ſea. General de Malbois, is to have the chief command of the French army againſt the Emperor, the camp equipage of which is to be furniſhed at the King's expence. The regiments that compoſe this force, conſiſt together of 60,000 men.

This reſolution of the French cabinet was made known to the Emperor on the 26th of laſt month. At which time ſuch means were taken, to induce his Imperial Majeſty to renounce his intention of opening the Scheldt, as were deemed politic. But he is ſaid to be fixed in his intentions of making a grand effort to extend the commerce of his ſubjects, and means to take the field in time.

Dec. 16. By the Captain of a ſhip juſt arrived from Cadiz, we learn, that a dreadful conflagration has lately happened in that city. Our informant firſt perceived it on the morning of his departure from that port, at which time its appearance and extent were highly tremendous. It continued to rage with unabating violence, and even on the following morning, the veſſel being retarded by calms; yet the flames could be clearly diſcerned. A vaſt exploſion, he adds, took place, from what quarter, the diſtance rendered it impoſſible perfectly to decide; but he ſuppoſed it to ariſe from that part of the harbour where the Spaniſh ſhips of the line lay at anchor.

The reports on the continent with regard to the preſent conteſt between the Emperor and the Dutch are ſo various and contradictory, that all we can do to ſatisfy the curioſity of our readers, is to lay before them the ſeveral accounts we have lately received, that we may not appear deficient in that impartiality, which it is our duty, as well as inclination, to preſerve. And firſt, the German news-writers, notwithſtanding all the probability of affairs taking a peaceable turn, are ſtill talking of the war as inevitable. We ſhall here collect what we read in our laſt letters from Auſtria: "The Emperor has lately aſſigned a ſum exceeding 30 millions of florins for the ſupport and proſecution of the war againſt the Dutch. Orders have been given to raiſe new corps of Houlans, of 800 men each, who are not, however, to march towards the Netherlands before the firſt day of February 1785. The firſt column of the Imperial troops, to be employed in the Lower Countries, conſiſts of 8040 horſe, 17,358 foot, and 1078 artiſts, miners and unlerminers.

Other letters ſay, that a great number of ſtaff and field officers are daily paſſing through Nuremberg. Our Vienna correſpondent adds, that the Emperor is making the neceſſary preparations for his immediate departure for Bruſſels, his Imperial Majeſty being fully bent to put a ſpeedy and final end to the difficulties he has hitherto met with, in his attempt to force the opening of the Scheldt.

On the other hand, the Dutch are not remiſs in preparing every thing to ſtand their ground, and aſſert their right, by oppoſing the Emperor's pretenſions; for that purpoſe a general amneſty was publiſhed, on the parade at the Hague, for all ſuch deſerters of the Republic as would join their reſpective corps by the firſt of June 1785. At the ſame time the States General have come to a reſolution, which meets with little or no oppoſition, that the inhabitants of the firſt country ſhall be numbered and trained to the uſe of arms throughout all the towns and bailiwicks within the ſeven United Provinces.

Dec. 21. The Emperor has been preparing for the preſent campaign for more than four years paſt; his journies to France and Ruſſia were evidently made with a political view; and there is no doubt but he has a perfect underſtanding with thoſe two courts, and a confidence of ſupport rather than oppoſition from either of them.

On Monday night, the 13th, between ſeven and eight o'clock, died, in his 76th year, at his houſe in Bolt-court, Fleet-ſtreet, Dr. *Samuel Johnſon*, ſo univerſally known and celebrated in the learned world, that nothing we can ſay on that head can add to to his fame. The writer of this article has known him intimately for above forty years, and can with juſtice ſay, he never knew a man who poſſeſſed more benevolence, more friendſhip, or had a purer heart. Thoſe who knew him beſt loved him moſt, and will long retain that veneration for his memory, which his ſingular worth and manly underſtanding ſo eminently commanded.

Government has made contracts with the conſfactors and meal-dealers for large quantities of grain. They told them that a ſupply would be wanted as great as during the moſt violent rage of the late war, and that they muſt provide it from every quarter. No hint was given of the reaſon of this extraordinary demand. It certainly is an indication of hoſtilities on the continent: and if we are not to be perſonally involved, that at leaſt we are to enter into the intereſt of one of the powers, and furniſh them with ſupplies. We leave the comment to our readers.

CHARLESTON, February 7.

By intelligence from Shelburne, Nova Scotia, we are informed that the winter had ſet in uncommonly early, and with a rigor that threatened a long continuance.

The different parts of Europe have experienced a very hard winter; in England many perſons have been frozen to death.

The ſloop Peggy, Capt. Homer, from Boſton for Cape-Fear; and the ſchooner Betſey, Capt. Hammond, from Beverly for George-Town, put in here in diſtreſs laſt week.

BOSTON, February 10.

We are informed that the anniverſary birth of the matchleſs WASHINGTON is to be celebrated, as uſual, at Milton, tomorrow.

We are credibly informed, that his Excellency JOHN HANCOCK, Eſq; will this day reſign his commiſſion of Governor and Commander in Chief of the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, in due form, at the Senate Chamber, in this town.

From the northward we are informed that the garriſon of the Britiſh poſt at Niagara are fortifying that place in the ſtrongeſt manner poſſible. From this circumſtance, the plan now in agitation in the Britiſh Cabinet, of exchanging with Spain, Gibraltar for Florida, and the remonſtrance lately made to the Grand Council of America by the Spaniſh Agent, againſt our navigating the river Miſſiſippi, ſeem to indicate ſomething of a hoſtile nature to be not far diſtant.

NEW-YORK, February 17.

Friday arrived the ſhip Grace, Capt. Armour, from Amſterdam, who, on his paſſage, ſpoke with the following veſſels, viz. On the 20th ult. in lat. 36, 56, long. 55, the ſhip Henrietta, Benjamin Weeks, maſter, 12 days out from Virginia, bound to Liſbon, who had, two days before, taken up the crew of a wreck bound from Bolton to Aux-Cayes, commanded by Samuel Tucker; and on the 24th, in lat. 37, long. 62, the brig Hannah, Capt. Caſey, bound to Ireland from this port.

Sunday arrived the brig Rutledge, Capt. Landell, of Philadelphia, from Cape Francois; who, on the 11th inſtant, off the Highlands of Neverſink, ſpoke with the brig ----------, Capt. Pitts, from Fayal, bound to Philadelphia, 8 weeks out.

PHILADELPHIA, February 23.

On Monday evening laſt, agreeable to notice given, a large number of the Merchants and Traders met at the City Tavern, to

take into consideration the proposed emission of paper money.---- Mr. John Maxwell Nesbitt was placed in the chair, and, after a pretty full investigation of the subject, the company divided on the question, when not one fiftieth part appeared in favor of the paper money. A committee was then appointed, to prepare a representation to the Assembly, agreeably to the sentiments of the meeting. A motion was made during the debate, to bring forward the consideration of the whole of the Funding Bill, but it was over-ruled; for as the Committee of Merchants had no power to meddle with matters which they conceived unconnected with trade, nor could with any propriety call together any other class of inhabitants than those who appointed them, they requested the company to consider the paper money independently of the funding bill. The business being finished, the Chairman received the thanks of the company, and left the Chair.

The gentleman who first moved the consideration of the funding bill again revived it, wishing to take the sense of so large a number of citizens on such on important matter. A new President was proposed, and Colonel Gurney was placed in the chair. After many arguments on the expediency and inexpediency of the subject, a gentleman proposed for consideration the draft of a petition and remonstrance to the Assembly against the said bill, as it now stands, which being twice read, and considered by paragraphs, was agreed to by a very great majority. A number of copies were directed to be printed, in order to be distributed for signing, and the petition first brought in having been agreed to, without alteration or amendment, was signed at the table, as a beginning to the business.

A correspondent assures us, that the general assembly of Maryland, during their late sessions, passed an act for laying a tax on all real and personal estates within that state, for the purpose of funding not only the debts of the state, but those of Congress, so far as the citizens of Maryland are creditors of that Honorable body. This patriotic exertion, it is added, requires at present a provision of £140,000 per annum, but is formed in perfect subserviency to federal measures; for the same law enables Congress to proceed upon the general plan of funding the debts of the United States, by collecting the proposed 5 per cent. impost in Maryland, as soon as 12 of the States concur in this revenue; when the tax, directed by the act, is to be lessened so as to provide for the state incumbrances only. It is, in fact, the plan generally of the assembly of Pennsylvania.

Some attempts, it seems, were made on this occasion to discriminate between original holders of certificates and purchasers, but it was found impossible to do it to any good purpose, or without much evasion or perjury; and that such a violation of public faith as this would fix a stigma, and entail a discredit, which would essentially injure us at home and abroad. These enlightened people, therefore, preferred the embracing of the whole mass of public debt, although the business was large, and the tax it required was considerable. In the valuation of property, directed by the tax bill, the price of a negro man slave is set at £. 75.

Our correspondent adds, that this affair has not, as far as appears, raised any clamour, nor created the least uneasiness in our sister state.

Francis Hughes, mariner, was on Saturday last committed to goal by his honor the judge of the admiralty, being charged with piracy in running away with the schooner *Free Mason*, and her cargo, the property of CHARLES TRAVERS. The account he gave of this transaction, on his being examined, was in substance as follows:

That he was Captain of the schooner Free Mason, in her late voyage from Philadelphia to Hispaniola: That Charles Travers, the owner of the vessel and cargo, was on board as supercargo: That about the 2d of November last, being in sight of Hispaniola, he went on shore in the boat with Travers, in order to make enquiry respecting the markets, and to get information; but having previously agreed with *Theobald Burk*, (alias Bush) the mate, to seize and run away with the vessel, he took an opportunity to come off with the boat and leave Travers on shore.

That as soon as he got on board, he and Burk took possession of the schooner and set sail for Providence. That they landed the rest of the crew on one of the Bahama islands, called Long-Island; after which the vessel proved so leaky, that they were obliged to put in at another of those Islands, called Xumi, where they unladed the cargo in order to come at the leak. Here they sold twenty casks of their flour; the remainder of their cargo was reshipped. They then changed their design of going to Providence, fearing, probably, that the crew they had landed would give information of their being pirates. That they sailed for Baltimore, where they arrived; giving out that they were from Philadelphia, bound for Florida, and had put in in distress, having lost their bowsprit. At Baltimore they disposed of their cargo, by sending the dry goods to the vendue-office, and selling their flour to a merchant there. That finding himself in danger of being discovered, he received £ 50 on account, and taking several gold watches, part of the goods found on board, he came to Philadelphia. He says he knows not what is become of Theobald Burk.

We are informed that Congress have been pleased to appoint the following gentlemen Commissioners for laying out the ground on which to build the apartments for the future accommodation of that honorable body, near Trenton, viz. Philip Schuyler, Esq; of New-York, Philemon Dickinson, Esq; of New-Jersey, and the Honorable Robert Morris, Esq; of Pennsylvania.

A correspondent says, he is of opinion that the Congress of the United States will have to OPEN A SCHELDT, as well as the Emperor of Germany; the Spaniards, regardless of the respect due to the sovereign and independent Empire of North-America, have denied our flag the navigation of the river Mississippi, and interdicted the citizens of these Free States from an intercourse with their dominions, as if the Americans had been piratical robbers. We have never received any favors from the Spaniards. We owe them no obligation, nor have we done them any injury. These considerations, independent of national and liberal practice, confirm our correspondent in his opinion, that we should not let an idea go abroad, (especially at this æra of our Empire) of our permitting an insult to pass unnoticed, from any Nation, State, or Empire upon Earth---Rome, even before the rape of the Sabines, would not have permitted such a thing.

In one of the articles of the definitive treaty between Great-Britain and America, it is stipulated on the part of the former, "that the navigation of the river Mississippi, from its source to its mouth, shall be for ever free to the subjects of Great-Britain and the citizens of the United States." It is notorious, that our commerce is not only interrupted, but our countrymen grossly insulted, abused and plundered by the Spaniards, at New-Orleans and other places, in the vicinity of the aforesaid river; yet the Congress seem never to have demanded a ratification of this part of the treaty, from the court of London; while that court enjoys our embarrassments, and only waits to see us engaged in a bloody war with our jealous neighbours, the Dons, that it may step in and reap the most signal advantages from our mutual animosities. But, notwithstanding our propensity to peace, let those haughty, purse-proud *Maitres des Galleons* beware how they continue to insult the free citizens of these states, if they wish still to maintain a foot-hold on this continent.

By a letter from Reedy-Island we learn, that within the week past a number of vessels have arrived in our bay and river from Europe and the West-Indies, and are now laying below, being hindered from coming up by the ice; among them are, the Friendship, Miller, from Bourdeaux and Londonderry; the Cæsar, Miller, from Bristol; Friend George, Olhoff, from Amsterdam; Betsey, Dickinson, from Hispaniola; Philadelphia, Strong, from Charleston; a vessel from Cadiz; the Betsey, Slover, from New-York, &c.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Thursday, February 17, 1785. A. M.

AGREEABLY to the order of the day, the House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Message from the President and the Supreme Executive Council, of the second instant, and having fully debated the same by paragraphs, was adopted as follows, *viz.*

THE COMMITTEE to whom were referred the Message from the President and Supreme Executive Council, of the second instant, together with the letter from his Excellency the President of Congress, of the 21st of last month, and its enclosures, beg leave to report,

That they have read and attentively considered the said Message and the several papers accompanying the same, which the Council have been pleased to say, contain sentiments which "so perfectly correspond with those delivered in their "Message of the first instant, and which so remarkably support the arguments therein used," as to give great weight to them, and to merit the immediate attention of the House.

Your Committee are clearly of opinion, that these communications ought to engage the early and serious attention of the House: But, that the sentiments therein contained correspond with the general tenor and tendency of the Message referred to, or support the arguments therein used, your Committee cannot perceive: On the contrary, these communications furnish strong additional arguments in favour of the measure which that Message seems to have been intended to frustrate and destroy. These communications, however, were made to the House, under an injunction of secrecy, which your Committee apprehend precludes them from any particular recital of their contents; though the Message, which the House had been careful, according to that injunction, to confine within the circle of its own Members, was very early published from a copy obtained elsewhere.

The resolution of Congress of the 20th of January does not contain any requisition; and it appears to your Committee that their sole object in the transmission of that resolution and the papers accompanying it, was to urge a compliance with their former requisitions, as modified by their acts of the 18th of April, 1783, and 27th and 28th of April 1784.

The first mentioned requisition of the 18th of April 1783, your Committe find, was promptly and fully complied with by the Legislature of this state, by an act passed the 23d of September, 1783, entitled "An act for levying a duty on "certain enumerated articles, and an impost of five *per centum* "*ad valorem*, on all other goods, wares and merchandize, im-"ported into this state; and a tax upon real and personal "property, for the discharge of the debts of the United "States of America, agreeable to acts of Congress, therein "recited, and for other purposes therein mentioned," except the organization of the tax, mentioned in the said act, for the raising and collecting of 205,189 dollars annually; which tax is proposed to be carried into effect by a bill lately printed for consideration.

The latter of these requisitions, as contained in the acts of the 27th and 28th of April, 1784, reduced, for the reasons therein mentioned, two former requisitions, one of eight millions, and the other of two millions, to the consolidated sum of four millions of dollars, for the services of the year 1784, as stated in an estimate contained in the said act, in which are included the supposed demands of the various departments, with an allowance for contingencies; debts contracted and remaining unpaid, for the services in 1782, and 1783; the whole interest due and to become due on the foreign debt to the last of December 1784; and the whole interest of the domestic debt to the last of December 1783. This requisition called on the several states for the payment of so much of their respective quotas of the said four millions of dollars as then remained unpaid, and admitted, by way of facility, in the payment, that on three fourths thereof being paid in specie, the other fourth part might be discounted with their respective citizens in payment of interest due on their certificates. The quota of Pennsylvania on this requisition, was stated at 560,397 dollars, and the Receiver of Continental Taxes in this state acknowledges the receipt of 439,800 dollars, on account thereof, which leaves a balance due to the United States, on that account, of 120,597 dollars, payable out of the arrearages of taxes due from the citizens of this state, imposed in the year 1782 and 1783, no measure having been taken by this state to avail itself of the facilities abovementioned.

Your Committee are therefore of opinion, that on the payment of the above balance of 120,597 dollars, this state will have fully complied, on her part, with the intention of Congress in making the communication now under consideration.

Your Committee, however, beg leave to remark on this occasion, that although a considerable number of the citizens of this state have chearfully paid their respective quotas of these taxes, a larger proportion yet remains to be collected from those who are equally able to pay, after making a reasonable allowance for such as particular circumstances may require should be farther indulged or wholly exonerated; and that justice to those who have already paid their share, as well as the urgency of the public demands for money, makes it necessary that the most speedy and effectual measures be taken to enforce the collection of such of the said arrearges as ought to be collected.

Your Committee therefore offer the following resolutions.

Resolved, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby enjoined to cause the Commissioners of the several counties in this state, to proceed according to law in procuring the collection of the arrearges of taxes now due in this state, and to prosecute such of the officers concerned in the collection of the said taxes as shall respectively refuse or neglect to perform the duties enjoined on them.

Resolved, That the Treasurer of this State be, and he is hereby directed to pay to the order of the United States, with and out of the first monies he shall receive for the taxes now due, so much as, together with the sums already paid out of the taxes of 1782 and 1783, shall amount to the sum of 560,397 dollars.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A PLANTATION, on the Wissahickon road, three miles from the city, containing twenty acres of land, with an exceeding good house and barn. For terms, apply to

Philad. Feb. 22, 1785. § JOSEPH REDMAN.

New Red Clover & Timothy SEED;
ALSO
DYE STUFFS, &c.

Consisting of Brazil, Logwood, Woad, Orchella, red and white Argol or crude Tartar, Alleppo Galls, &c. &c.

A neat Assortment of IRONMONGERY, HARDWARE, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. &c. &c. to be SOLD on the most reasonable Terms, Wholesale and Retail, by

POULTNEY & WISTAR,

at the GREEN STORE, next Door to the Old Goal, Market-street, Philadelphia. c 2 m.

Mathematical and Philosophical Correspondence.

QUESTION I.

A. sold to *B.* a house and lot, for a certain sum; of which one third was to be paid down, and of the remainder, one fourth in four months, one fifth in five months after, and the rest in six months after that. But the parties afterwards agree, that one half of the purchase-money be paid down, and the remaining half in twelve months. The question is, *Which of the parties gained by this second agreement, and how much* per centum, *computing the use of money at* six per cent. per annum, *simple interest?* MERCATOR.

SOLUTION, by W. W.

Supposing the house and lot to have been sold for £100: Then by the first agreement the present worth would amount to £96 10 9½; and, by the second agreement, to £97 3 4¾; the difference in favour of *A* is 12/7: Then, as £96 10 9½ is to 12/7, so is £100 to 13/0¼, *A*'s gain per cent. by the second agreement.

QUESTION V. (A prize of Buchanan's English Syntax.)

A certain man on his death-bed, March 10, 1766, put out £4000, at 6 per cent. per annum simple interest, which he bequeathed to his four sons in the following manner, viz. that they should each receive an equal sum of the £4000, with the interest arising thereon, as they severally arrived at the age of twenty-one years. The question is, *What that sum was?* when the first son was born Jan. 10th, 1756; the second March 18th, 1758; the third May 1st, 1760; and the fourth August 10th, 1765.

On *FRIDAY* next,
At the CITY VENDUE-STORE,
Will be SOLD by public SALE,
A QUANTITY OF GOODS,

On Account of the Underwriters ---consisting of

13 Pieces Hair Shag,
39 Ditto super and superfine Cloths,
4 Ditto Shalloons,
3 Ditto Rattinets,
2 Ditto Check Muslin,
12 Yards Irish Bengals.

Broad-Cloths, Coatings, Blankets, &c &c.

ARTHUR ST. CLAIR, and Co. Auctioneers.

Philadelphia, February 22, 1785.

For SALE, by public Vendue,

On MONDAY, the 28th of February instant,

LOTS, in the TOWN of NORRIS.

THE Trustees of the University having, in October last, entered into agreement with the Commissioners of the county of Montgomery, in case of their erecting the Court-house at Norriton, to lay out a town there, to be called NORRIS, and to sell a number of lots therein, to the highest bidder, by public vendue, and the Commissioners having determined, according to the authority vested in them by law, to proceed in erecting the Court-house, and requested a sale of lots to be made as soon as may be.

Public NOTICE is hereby given, That a number of LOTS will be exposed to SALE, by public Vendue, on MONDAY, the 28th of February instant. The sale to begin at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on the premises.

A plan of the said Town and Lots may be seen at the Coffee-house, in the city of Philadelphia; at Levering's Tavern; on the premises; at the Widow Thomson's; at Pottsgrove, and at Reading. ¶ 1 w.

RED CLOVER SEED,

Of the last Year's Growth; Hyson, Souchong and Bohea TEAS; English GLUE, and GROCERIES of divers Kinds, as usual, to be SOLD by

BENEDICT DORSEY,

In Third-street, between the Harp and Crown and Market-street, and nearly opposite to the Old Work-house.

Philadelphia, 2d Month 22, 1785. §

TO BE LETT,

And entered on the 10th of March next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, situated in Turner's Lane, nearly opposite Mr. Daniel Williams's, very convenient to attend the market, being three miles from the city of Philadelphia. On the said place are a good brick house for a tenant, a large garden, milk-house, barn and stables. For further particulars, enquire of BUCKRIDGE SIMS, now on the premises.

Also a few load of exceeding good first crop CLOVER to be sold; and likewise a LOT of GROUND, in Apple-tree Alley, to be lett. Enquire as above.

Northern Liberties, February 19, 1785. §

To be SOLD or LETT,

And may be entered upon any time in March next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in Chester county, now in the tenure of Thomas Strawbridge, Esq; containing 246 acres of land, near Job Ruston's and Lewis Pusey's mills, about 45 miles from Philadelphia, and 16 from Christiana bridge; there are on the premises a good commodious stone dwelling-house and kitchen adjoining, with a good garden, a large barn and sheds, a well constructed stone stable, waggon-house and cribs, a two storied stone spring-house near the dwelling, and several other out-houses; the arable land is favorable for cultivation, and very natural to grass, most of the fields well furnished with water, upwards of 40 acres of watered meadow are already made, and ten more may readily be added, capable of maintaining a large stock; there is a young bearing orchard having upwards of 200 apple trees of the best grafted fruit, and upwards of 100 large bearing trees, with a variety of other fruit; the land is within three miles of good limestone. Any person inclining to purchase or rent, may know the terms by applying to James Lindley or John Jackson, jun. in New-Garden, or of the subscriber, in Blockley, Philadelphia county.

Jan. 26, 1785. ¶ ISAAC GRAY.

FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

WAS STOLEN, in the night of the 15th instant, from the subscriber's fulling-mill, in Williamstown township, Chester county, the following articles, viz. About 12 yards of blanketing and 5 yards of white linsey; all of which was wet and unfinished, and supposed to have been stolen by a certain John Kaigh, an Irishman, who now calls himself John Watson, and has been whipped at Chester for horse-stealing. He is about 5 feet 6 inches high, pock-marked, has black curled hair, and very thick lips. Had on, a short swanskin coat, blue trowsers, a check shirt above half blue, an old brown wool hat, and old shoes with straps, and tied with strings. Whoever secures the above goods, and the thief, so that he be brought to conviction, shall be entitled to the above reward; or for the goods only, TWO DOLLARS, and reasonable charges, paid by

Feb. 19, 1785. § THOMAS SMEDLEY, Fuller.

STATE LOTTERY-OFFICE,

December 31, 1784.

BY a supplement to the act, entitled, "An act for raising by way of lottery, the sum of *Forty-two Thousand Dollars*, for improving the public roads leading from the city of Philadelphia to the western parts of this state, and towards improving the navigation of the river Schuylkill," the managers of the said lottery are empowered "to give two tickets as gratuities, with every hundred tickets purchased together, in the two first classes thereof," and also, "to place in the hands of such persons as they shall judge safe, such parcels of tickets, from time to time, for sale, on account of the said lottery, as they may suppose to be necessary to forward the designs of the lottery, and to whom they shall likewise allow in the said first and second classes respectively, two tickets for every hundred tickets such persons shall dispose of, upon their paying to the said managers the amount of the sales of such tickets by them severally sold."

The Honorable the Executive Council are authorised by the said supplement to appoint a day when the managers shall proceed to draw the several classes; the first of which will commence when a few more of the tickets shall be disposed of; this it is expected will be very soon, as tickets are dispersed through the state, and placed in such hands as will use their best endeavours to forward the designs of the lottery.

Tickets are to be had of the following gentlemen, viz. Messrs. Ross and Turbutt, Mr. Paul Zantsinger, and Mr. Adam Richart, *Lancaster*.

Mr. Michael Hahn, Mr. Baltzer Spangler, *York-Town*.
Mr. Stephen Duncan, *Carlisle*.
Mr. Daniel Duncan, *Shippensburg*.
Messrs. Rutter and Beard, *Potts-Town*.
Mr. Thomas Dundas, *Reading*.

In *Philadelphia*, of Mr. Samuel Nicholas, at the Conestogoe-Waggon; Mr. Francis Lee, at the Indian-Queen; Mr. William Geisse, at the King of Prussia, *Market-street*.

At the *Lottery-Office*, in Arch-street, near Fourth-street and at the dwelling-houses of the managers.

MICHAEL HILLIGAS,
BENJAMIN FULLER,
MATTHEW CLARKSON. } Managers.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

ON WEDNESDAY, the 23d of this instant, at six o'clock in the evening, at the Old Coffee-House, if not sold before at private sale,

A LOT of GROUND, with a two story brick Messuage and Kitchen thereon erected, situate at the corner of Coomb's Alley and Chancery Lane, containing in front on said alley 16 feet 8 inches, and in length on Chancery Lane 52 feet, subject to a ground rent of 33s4 per annum.

Also a LOT, in Kensington, containing in front on Queen-street (commonly called Point road) 100 feet, and crossing King-street into the river Delaware, with the same front of 100 feet on said river; bounded by lots of Baker and Spencer.

The conditions will be made known at the time and place of sale, or by enquiring of BRYAN WILKINSON, and
Philad. Feb. 1, 1785. JAMES ASH.

To be SOLD by public Vendue,

On the premises, on the first day of March next, at ten o'clock, if not sold before at private sale,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, pleasantly situated in East-Caln township, Chester county, containing 218 acres of good land, about one half cleared, the other half well timbered, 20 acres of good meadow, chiefly timothy, well watered by two streams, and as much more may be made, Brandywine creek runs through said place, whereon are erected two dwelling-houses, one stone, the other logs, a smith's shop in a good place for smith's work; also two barns, two bearing orchards of good fruit, with a variety of other fruit trees, a pump of good water near the door of one of the houses, and a good spring near the other, with a stream of water by the door. Said plantation lies very convenient for a store, and may be divided to suit the purchasers, situate on the main road from Warwick Furnace to the Head of Elk. At the same time and place will be sold, young horses and mares, and sundry other things; said land is adjoining to William Allison, William Long, and others, and very convenient to several places of worship and merchant-mills. The title indisputable. Any person or persons inclining to purchase, may know further particulars by applying to the subscriber, on the premises. ¶ SAMUEL HOLLIDAY.

On the Tenth of March next, at 1 o'Clock, agreeable to the last Will and Testament of Jesse Jones, deceased, will be sold, and possession given the First of April,

A PLANTATION in Willistown township, Chester county, containing about 130 acres, near two thirds of which is cleared, with a good meadow, and the arable land very natural to pasture. There are on the premises a good stone house, stone barn, and stone spring-house, over an excellent spring of water, convenient to the dwelling house, a good young bearing apple orchard of grafted trees, with a variety of other grafted fruit. Any person inclining to purchase may view the premises, by applying to Jacob Matson, living thereon. The terms of payment, which will be easy to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of sale, by EZRA JONES } Executors.
ISRAEL JONES }

N. B. All persons indebted to the estate of Jesse Jones, deceased, by bonds or notes, are requested to make immediate payment; and those who have demands against said estate are desired to furnish the executors with their accounts. Feb. 10, 1785.

February 5, 1785.

PURSUANT to an order from the Court of Common Pleas, held at Newtown, for the county of Bucks, December Term last, to the subscribers directed, will be exposed to public SALE, on THURSDAY, the tenth day of March next, on the premises, a number of valuable LOTS of LAND, situate in Middletown, near the Four-Lanes-End, in the county aforesaid, and sundry other Articles; late the property of Robert Adeair, at-

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Philadelphia, February 8, 1785.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late DAVID JONES, of this city, cordwainer, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to his widow in Fourth-street, near the University; and those who have demands against said estate, are desired to deliver them in, properly attested, as aforesaid. REBECCA JONES, Executrix.
PETER DEHAVEN, }
WILLIAM ROGERS, } Executors.

TO BE SOLD,
By ISAAC PENINGTON,

At the SUGAR-HOUSE, the corner of Race and Crown-streets, Double and Single refined LOAF SUGAR, LUMP SUGAR and MOLASSES. ¶w. 6

For SALE, by public Auction,

On the first day of March next, at the house of JOHN INSKEEP, in the town of Salem, New-Jersey,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, in Penn's Neck, Salem county, bounded on the river Delaware, and nearly opposite Wilmington. Appurtenant to this estate, there is upwards of 100 acres of marsh meadow, which renders it very eligible for grazing. The premises are accommodated with a good brick messuage, convenient barn, and other necessary out-houses. Attendance will be given by the proprietor thereof,

¶ SAMUEL GARRIGUES, of Philadelphia.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphans Court for Chester county, will be sold at public vendue, on the premises, the 15th day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, That valuable Plantation or Tract of Land, situate in the township of Springfield, containing 200 acres, whereon are erected, a commodious two story stone house, a convenient kitchen, a large frame barn, stables, a large stone spring-house on an excellent never-failing spring of water, and other convenient out-houses; about 30 acres of the best watered and marsh meadow, a a large proportion of woodland, well timbered, and a bearing orchard of the best fruit, the rest fertile arable land, noted for producing great crops of wheat and other grain, as well as pasture; situate ten miles from Philadelphia, one from Springfield Meeting-house, and six from Chester, lays compact, the dwelling-house near the center; bounded by Darby creek, lands of Isaac Maris, Seth Pancoast and others; late the estate of Jesse Maris, jun. deceased, and to be sold by the subscribers, administrators of said estate. WILLIAM WISHART,
Feb. 5, 1785. RICHARD RILEY.

N. B. The purchaser, paying one third of the purchase-money down, may have one or two years to pay the remainder in yearly payments, giving security, and paying interest. § 5w.

Just imported by the George, Captain Johnson, from London, and to be SOLD by

JAMES REYNOLDS,

At his Looking-Glass Store, the Golden Boy, near the Bunch of Grapes tavern in Third-street,

A great Variety of

ENGLISH Looking-Glasses,
Also, French and Dutch ditto,
Japanned Waiters,
Trays, Bread-baskets,
Mugs, canns, &c. &c. at the lowest prices.
Philadelphia, February 9, 1785.

BURLINGTON PORK in barrels, Hogs Lard in kegs, Bohea Tea in chests, Sugar in hogsheads, together with a variety of Dry Goods, China, Glass and Queens-Ware for sale, by JOHN and JAMES OLDDEN, in Second-street, eight doors below the market. c 6 w.

To the PUBLIC in general, particularly to the FARMERS.

Imported in the last vessels from London and Hamburgh, that very valuable Clover Seed called

Lucern & Burnett SEED.

TO speak any thing in favor of this seed would be needless, as the people who are acquainted with the nature of this clover, know that it produces 8 or 9 tons of the best hay per acre in England and Germany, and furnishes the cattle in the three winter months with the finest pasture. A very small quantity of it is remaining. Those who are desirous to profit the advantage of it, must speedily apply for it to the subscriber, living the upper end of Second-street, in the Northern Liberties, who has likewise imported a little of the very best kind of divers FLOWER SEEDS.

TO BE LET,

For a gentleman's seat for the summer season, in a very pleasant situation in the Northern Liberties, in a lane leading from Germantown road towards the Schuylkill, a very convenient House, Gardens, and other conveniences, &c. &c. 4 miles from the city.
February 12, 1785. ¶ E. LEWIS TREICHEL,

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the tenth of April next,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, containing 110 acres of land, situate in Lower Merion township, Montgomery county, 13 miles from Philadelphia, adjoining the Gulph road, and a road leading from Lancaster road to Spring mill ferry, about two miles from Lancaster road, and adjoining lands of Charles Thomson, Esq; about two thirds cleared, the rest well timbered; there is a good two story stone dwelling-house, with a good cellar, a stone kitchen one and a half stories high, 15 feet by 18, a pump of good water that has never been dry, a compleat barn, with a stable and cow-house, and an excellent garden before the door. Also a good log-house, with two rooms and two fire-places below, and a good new log shop adjoining, suitable for a tradsman, a log spring-house with good water, and several never-failing springs of water, two orchards, one produces a good quantity of fruit, the other young; there is a rich bottom, and a conveniency of making watered meadow. Said place is in good repair, and allowed to be as good soil as any in the parts, very commodious, and the situation very pleasant, being a high level ground, easy to till, and allowed to be one of the healthiest places in the state of Pennsylvania, would suit a gentleman that has a particular regard for his health, near to several places of worship of different denominations, and lime may be had within two miles; it is also near to several merchant-mills and schools, and would suit to be divided, with buildings on each part. Any person inclining to purchase the whole or one half, may be further informed by applying to Joseph Ogden, at the Middle-ferry on Schuylkill, or the subscriber, on the premises.
Feb. 9, 1785. ‡ HENRY PUGH.

TO BE SOLD,
A GRAZING FARM,

CONTAINING 186 acres, one half whereof is marsh meadow, in the best order, defended by a good bank; the upland is under cedar fence. The improvements consist of a convenient two story brick house, and large brick barn, stables, &c. an orchard of winter fruit, and a well of good water, is situated on the river Christiana, in full view of the town of Wilmington, to which and Philadelphia hay and other produce may be immediately conveyed by water.

Also several Tracts of wood and cleared Land, in New-Castle county, between the Head of Elk and Christiana Bridge; as they can be well watered, they may be used to advantage for the purpose of meadow. A fourth part of the purchase money being paid down, the remainder will be made very easy to the purchaser. Apply to RUMFORD DAWES, in Philadelphia, or to JOB HARVEY, in Wilmington. ¶

N. B. If the grazing farm is not sold in two months, it will be rented. Feb. 1, 1785.

Red and White CLOVER SEED,

To be SOLD by

DESHLER & ROBERTS,

In Market-street, PHILADELPHIA. ¶

To be LETT for eleven Years,

On an improving LEASE,

A PLANTATION, in the Northern Liberties, between the Germantown and Frankford roads, three miles from the Court-house, containing 130 acres, 12 acres of which are watered meadow, 20 woodland, and the remainder suitable for tilling. Enquire of JONATHAN MIFFLIN.
Philadelphia, January 23, 1785. §

THERE is now confined in the Work-House of the city and county of Philadelphia, the following persons, on suspicion of being RUN AWAY SERVANTS,----viz. WILLIAM AGER, a boy of 14 years of age, says he belongs to John Matthews, near Harris's Ferry, on Susquehanna.

ALLEY ANSLEY, says that she belongs to Richard Kain, Tavern-keeper in Wilmington.

JAMES BAWSWORTH, a Negro Man, says that he came from Bartlett county, in Virginia, he is about 5 feet 8 inches high, thin visage, says that he was born free.

TOM, a Negroe Man, says that he belongs to Robert Peoples, in Shippen's town, in Cumberland county.

The owners are desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be sold for their fees, in six weeks after date. CLEMENT SMITH, Keeper
Jan. 29, 1785. of the Work-House.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC VAUGHAN, late of Haverford township, Chester county, deceased, are desired to come and settle the same with the subscriber, within four weeks from the date hereof; and all persons having any demands against said estate, are desired to bring in their accounts, properly proved, within four weeks from the date hereof, otherwise they will be excluded.
First Month 24, 1785. JESSE ELLIS, Executor ¶

TO BE SOLD,

And may be entered on the first of April next,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, situated in Charleston township, in the county of Chester, about two miles above the Valley Forge, containing 235 acres, bounded by lands of William Moor, deceased, Patrick Anderson and others, on which there are erected two dwelling-houses, one of them having two rooms on a floor, a large barn and stabling, with about 16 acres of good meadow watered by a never-failing stream, and more may be made at a small expence; also two good bearing orchards, two spring-houses, with never-failing springs of water, about 70 acres of good woodland, the remainder good arable and pasture land. Credit will be given for the greatest part of the purchase money. Any person inclining to purchase, is desired to apply to the subscriber, living at the upper end of Germantown, Philadelphia county. PHILIP CARE.

N. B. If not sold before the latter end of March, it will be rented. January 29, 1785. ¶

TEN DOLLARS Reward,

RAN AWAY, last night, from the subscriber, an Irish Servant Man, named ALEXANDER PORTER, 20 years of age, dark brown hair, lately cut, a down souer look, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high. Had on and took with him a new felt hat, a full suit of home made cloaths, light coloured wooden buttons on the coat, horn ditto on the jacket and breeches, three old shirts, striped trowsers, copperas and white, one pair white ribbed yarn stockings, one pair ribbed grey ditto, two good axes. It is supposed that he went in company with a James Johnston, lately from Ireland, a fresh looking fellow, has a sore leg; it is probable that they will change their cloaths and names. Whoever takes up and secures said servant, so as his master may have him again, shall have the above reward, and reasonable charges, paid by JAMES BOYD.
Sadsbury, Chester county, January 25, 1785. ¶

LANDS FOR SALE.

PART of the real estate of Robert Callender, late of the township of Middleton, in the county of Cumberland, deceased, about 3000 acres of unimproved land, situate on the waters of Jack's Creek, which empty into Juniata at a short distance in the said county; the whole lying nearly in a body, and abounds with the best of timber and meadow ground. A plantation of 200 acres, situate in the township of Middleton, within two miles of the town of Carlisle; on this plantation 100 acres are clear, including about 20 acres of meadow, which may be watered with a never-failing and strong stream; the remaining 100 acres is loaded with a sufficiency of the best of timber. These lands will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash or short credit, and good titles will be made for the whole, by the subscribers, the executors of the last will and testament of the aforesaid Robert Callender. FRANCES REID, Executrix.
Cumberland county, WILLIAM NEILE,
Midleton township, WILLIAM IRWIN, & } Exec.
Jan. 27, 1785. MATTHIAS SLOUGH }

ALL persons indebted to the estate of JAMES STEEL, late of this city, House Carpenter, are desired to pay the same, and those who have any demands against said estate, are requested to bring in their accounts, in order for settlement, to
WILLIAM GARRIGUES Administrator.

If JOHN STEEL, who came from Ireland in the year 1775, will apply as above directed, he may hear of something to his advantage.

Several LOTS on the west side of Third-street, in the Northern Liberties, for sale. §

Easton, Northampton county, Jan. 15, 1785.

WAS committed to the goal of the said county, on the 23d ult. a certain William M'Gee, who acknowledges himself to be a servant to one Mr. Ruffell, of Philadelphia. His master is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away within eight weeks, otherwise he will be discharged, on paying his fees.

FREDERICK BARTHOLD, Goaler.

THE SHIP
MERCURY,
Capt. WILLIAM BUDDEN,
WILL SAIL FOR
AMSTERDAM,

AS soon as possible after the navigation opens, having the greatest part of her cargoe engaged.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to
Philad. Jan. 20, 1785. GEORGE HENRY.

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